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...ULDING'S PATENT FALSE TEETH ...ed in circular saws ...NG, in all its branches, such as Gum... ...othing, Straightening, etc. ...SAWS of all sizes; also Cross-cut, Mill, ..., Buck, Butcher, and Hand-saws of all ...er with a good assortment of Saw Ar... ...est market rates. ...aced PLANER KNIVES and MOULD... ...ts always on hand or made to order.

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MEDICAL.

...E UNFORTUNATE.

...EMEDIES! NEW REMEDIES!

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623 KEARNEY STREET, COR. COMMERCIAL, San Francisco. Established 1854 for the treatment of Sexual and Seminal Diseases, such as Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis in all its forms, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, etc. Skin Diseases of years standing and Ulcerated Legs successfully treated.

...ON has the pleasure of announcing that ...ned from visiting the principal Hospi... ...pe, and has resumed practice at his ... Kearney street, corner of Commercial, ...co, where his old patients and those ... services may find him. ...or has spared neither time nor money in ... new remedies, and has returned with ...cilities for the alleviation of human suf...

Horrible Diseases.

...y thousands of persons, both male ... there who are suffering out a miserable ...om the effects of secret indulgences, or ...absorbed into the system! Look at their ...elated and disfigured faces and their ...n constitutions, disqualifying them for ...ss of marriage or the enjoyment of life. ...d situation thousands suffer until death ...ene. Let parents, guardians, friends, ...se who are suffering with any of these ...e-destroying maladies, see that they are ...d cured before it be too late. Send them ...y to DR. GIBBON, a physician who has ...is diseases his especial study for years, ...certain to cure the most inveterate case ...ercury or any injurious drugs. ...

Seminal Weakness.

...Emissions, the consequence of self-abuse, ...y vice, or depraved sexual indulgence, ...y the youth of both sexes to an almost ...extent, producing, with unerring certainty ...owing train of morbid symptoms ...

Married Men.

...o contemplate marriage, who are suffer... ...any of these fearful maladies, should ...

Cured at Home.

...

Caution to the Unfortunate.

...

...DR. J. F. GIBBON, 623 Kearney street, ...ercial, San Francisco, Postoffice Box 1,957. ...BER TO PUT BOX 1,957 ON THE LET... ...sultations FREE. ...espondents will please inform Dr. Gibbon ...hey read his advertisement in the Daily ... jy6dtf

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT ...t of Oregon. Notice in Bankruptcy. In ...of Gustav Kohlberg, bankrupt. Notice is ...en that a petition has been filed in said ...ld Gustav Kohlberg, duly declared bank... ...the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for ... and certificate thereof, from all his ...liabilities and other claims provable under ... and that the twenty-sixth day of Feb... ...ed for the hearing of the same before ...hub, Esq. Register in Bankruptcy, at his ...rtland, in said District, when and where ...may attend and show cause, if any they ...the prayer of said petition should not be ... R. WILCOX, Clerk of said Court. ...allay & Fechheimer, Att'ys.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT ...ict of Oregon. Notice in Bankruptcy. ...ter, of Joseph Kellogg, Bankrupt. Notice ...by given that a petition has been filed ...by said Joseph Kellogg, duly declared ...under the Act of Congress of March ...discharge and certificate thereof, from ...s and liabilities and other claims prov... ...said act, and that the fifteenth day of ...875, is assigned for the hearing of the ...H. H. Northup, Esq. Register in Bank... ...is office in Portland, in said District, ...where any person may attend and show ...y they have, why the prayer of said pe... ...ot be granted. R. WILCOX, Clerk of said Court.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT ...of Oregon. Notice in Bankruptcy. ...of C. H. Kellogg, bankrupt. Notice is ...n that a petition has been filed in said ...aid C. H. Kellogg, duly declared bank... ...the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for ...discharge and certificate thereof, from all ...abilities and other claims provable under ... and that the fifteenth day of March, ...gned for the hearing of the same before ...hup, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his ...rtland, in said District, when and where ...may attend and show cause, if any they ...the prayer of said petition should not be ... R. WILCOX, Clerk of said Court.

...NITED STATES DISTRICT COURT ...of Oregon. Notice in Bankruptcy. In ...of O. Kellogg, bankrupt. Notice is hereby ...at a petition has been filed in said Court ...Kellogg, duly declared bankrupt under ...ongress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge ...ate thereof, from all his debts and liabili... ...her claims provable under said act and ...fteenth day of March, 1875, is assigned ...ing of the same before H. H. Northup, ...er in Bankruptcy, at his office in Port... ...t District, when and where any person ...and show cause if any they have, why ...of said petition should not be granted. R. WILCOX, Clerk of said Court.

NOTICE.

...RSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST ...tate of ISAAC A. DAVENPORT, M. D., ...o hereby required to present the same ...ified at their office, No. 72 First street, ...t Portland, Oregon, within six months ...te hereof.

HAMILTON BOYD, H. S. DAVENPORT, CHAS. E. SITTON, Executors.

Feb. 4, 1875.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED ...or the District of Oregon.—Notice of As... ...s appointment. District of Oregon, ss. ...of Eugene the 13th day of February, A. ...e undersigned hereby gives notice of ...ment as Assignee of H. A. Guchsler, within ...of Lane and State of Oregon, ...who has been adjudged a bankrupt ...tition, by the District Court of said ... BYRON C. VAN HOUTEN, Assig...

Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XV.—NO. 18. PORTLAND, OREGON: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1875. PRICE—TEN CENTS.

EASTERN NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE OREGONIAN.]

Bonds Twice Paid to the Amount of $150,000.

ATLANTA, Feb. 23.—Investigation of the accounts of the State treasurer, under direction of the finance committee of the legislature, shows $160,000 bonds have been paid twice, and the examination is not concluded. State Treasurer Jones stated to the committee that he was unable, for a long time, to obtain from Henry Clews & Co., New York, financial agents of the State, any account of his transactions. When a statement was finally obtained it showed that the same bonds had been paid in New York and by the late treasurer to the amount above stated. Treasurer Jones charged, by implication, that Clews & Co. paid the State bonds, and without cancelling them, again put them on the market.

Cotton Steamer Burned.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 23.—A dispatch from Jacksonport, Arkansas, says the steamer *Cora Belle* was burned this side of Pocahontas with a cargo of cotton. No particulars.

A Murderer of his own Family Hanged.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 23.—Ernest Ortwein, who, on the night of the 29th of April last murdered John Hannelt, his wife, two little daughters and a boy named Robert Smith, and then burned his house to conceal the crime, was hanged in the jail yard at noon to-day in the presence of the officers of the law and reporters. He met death quietly and with resignation.

Arrival of the Dacota at Panama.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The steamship *Dacota* arrived at Panama from San Francisco, via Mexican and Central American ports, Feb. 20th.

THE TILTON-BEECHER CASE.

Mrs. Moulton's Cross-Examination.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The Brooklyn court contained the customary crowd of spectators this morning, and all parties to the Beecher case were in their accustomed places. Evarts continued the cross-examination of Mrs. Moulton, questioning her first in reference to her visits to Mrs. Woodhull and the latter's calls at witness' house, witness simply repeating what she said in regard to this matter on direct examination. Witness was then questioned as to her conversation with Tilton when she called him a villain. She said the conversation was in August, when Mr. Moulton was about to make his statement to the committee, when Tilton was talking angrily to Frank about not making his statement before the committee. She was questioned about telling the story of the scandal to Mrs. Dennis of Narragansett, and telling her Beecher was innocent, which she denied.

Evarts here concluded the cross-examination and Fullerton began the redirect. She testified that her visits to Woodhull were solely caused by Woodhull's threats to publish the scandal. That the last time she came to her house to ask Frank to assist her to raise some money.

When witness kissed Beecher she was sorry at the anguish he exhibited. Both were crying and she felt as if in the presence of death. She thought she would never see him again; that he was going to commit suicide. She told her husband when he came home, of the interview and what she did. Witness advised her husband to make his short statement. Did so in order that Beecher might explain the matter to the church. She said "give the old man another chance."

Fullerton closed the redirect examination, and Evarts finished the re-cross examination with a single question as to whether witness was sure she told her husband about kissing Beecher, which she answered in the affirmative.

Further Cross-Examination of Kate Carey.

Evarts then announced that he had brought Miss Kate Carey for further cross-examination, and she took the stand, Beach protesting she was not his witness. Beach also stated that he rested his case with the testimony of Mrs. Moulton.

WASHINGTON CITY.

The Majority Report on Louisiana Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Foster, Phelps, Potter and Marshall presented the majority report of the committee on the state of affairs in Louisiana and concluded as follows: "In our judgment all that is needed in Louisiana is to withdraw the federal troops and leave the people of that State to govern themselves." Before making this recommendation the committee say: "To avoid the mischief and confusion of change, the majority of the citizens of Louisiana seem willing to accept as a compromise Kellogg's recognition and the restoration to the conservatives of the control of the lower house." For these reasons Foster and Phelps do not wish to oppose the recommendation that the administration of Gov Kellogg be recognized in view of the fact that they know nothing of merits as judged by competent evidence, nor do they wish to be understood as urging it. They only wish to record their agreement, with those of their associates who believe such a compromise might, by making a termination of the uncertainty in Louisiana, be on the whole less intolerable than the present situation of that distressed people; but to any resolution recognizing Kellogg, Potter and Marshall are utterly opposed. They find nothing to justify the belief that Kellogg was elected, that he seized the Government by aid of Federal troops through a void and fraudulent order which prevented the counting and returning of the votes, should be a standing presumption against him. When the people, outraged by the abuses of his Government, had successfully regained the office he had usurped, he was again reseated by Federal power through the forms of the laws by which he had entrenched himself. He once more sought to nullify the choice of the people at the late election, and for that end called in Federal troops to break up the meeting of the legislature. For Congress to recognize a usurpation so gross, so oppressive, is, they think, to establish a precedent by which, under pretexts that can readily be found, any State Government may be overthrown, the will of the people nullified, fraud and violence perpetuated, and republican forms perverted to destroy liberty.

The Minority Report on Louisiana.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—A Washington special says the following are the conclusions of Hoar, Frye and Wheeler, of the congressional Louisiana investigating committee, as embodied in the report which they have agreed upon:

First—That the so-called white man's party in Louisiana has had the purpose to take possession, by fraud and violence, of the State government.

Second—That in execution of this purpose they have not and will not refrain from murder, fraud, civil war or coercion of employes.

Third—That the moderate men of this party are unable to control the majority.

Fourth—Three causes have induced the formation of this party and rendered it more difficult to unite the best men among them in opposition; the fact that the administration party in the State is made up of almost the whole negro vote, with a few whites, largely from other States; the fact that there has been no great just administration by Republican officials and the belief honestly entertained by a large number of the white people of the State that they have been twice defrauded of the results of elections in which they have been successful.

Fifth—Admitting these evils are likely to exasperate any people, the course of the whites has tended to bring them about. A simple, peaceful obedience to law and a decent treatment of their opponents would have proved effectual long ago.

Sixth—The committee believe Kellogg received a majority in 1872, and while they believe there was violence and fraud which frustrated the will of the people in many parishes in 1874, the illegal order of Durrell or the illegal conduct of the returning board in attempting to cure one wrong by another naturally influenced the popular discontent and lent plausibility to complaint.

Seventh—The committee believe there has been much dishonesty and corruption in the State and local governments for which the Republicans, principally under Warmoth's rule, are largely responsible; though in numerous instances their opponents have been equally to blame.

Eighth—The object of all this has been to destroy the authority of law over a large portion of the State, deprive the negro of the right of suffrage, overthrow Republican government in Louisiana and to seriously menace it in the whole country.

Ninth—A new election at this time is not desirable—neither party ask for it, and it would aggravate present evils.

Tenth—Congress should use its constitutional powers in the matter. The committee think Kellogg the choice of a majority of the voters of Louisiana, and should be recognized as governor. Congress should also provide for further safeguards for holding elections and ascertaining the results.

Eleventh—The committee conclude by saying these remedies are at best temporary; and to establish efficient means of public education would do much to remedy the evils. Public sentiment of the country, without distinction of party, may do much to remove, as it has undoubtedly done much to aggravate the trouble in Louisiana. People there should be made to understand that all the authority of the government to preserve a republican form of government and protect the rights of citizens, will be firmly exercised, and no party in the country will accept the alliance of men who are seeking power by such methods as the committee have described. Unless this can be done, the free institutions of the whole United States will not survive the destruction of those in the South.

A dispatch says Foster and Phelps agree to the report, except that they hold both parties in Louisiana equally responsible for the condition of affairs, and that the Republican party should be included in the charges contained in the first and second propositions of the committee.

Why California Opposes the Pacific Mail Subsidy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—In the Senate debate on the Pacific mail contract clause in the postoffice appropriation bill, Hager, of California, said he had been instructed to vote for its repeal by the legislature of his State. This company had been in the habit of bringing a class of emigrants to our shores in violation of the laws of California, and it had interfered with some of our local commerce along the California coast, which had irritated the people of that State and caused the legislature to pass a resolution favoring the repeal of the subsidy. Again, it had been charged that the company had sold out its wharves and warehouses, etc., to men connected with the Central Pacific Railroad, which company controlled all the carrying trade of California, as it owned all the railroads in the State.

Report of the Judiciary Committee on the Pacific Mail Contract.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The report of the Senate judiciary committee as to the legal obligation of the government to carry into effect the contract with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for semi-monthly China mail service, is signed by Senators Edmunds, Carpenter, Wright and Stevenson. After reciting the law of 1872, and advertisement of proposals and contract made in accordance therewith, they say an order to provide for the performance of this contract on the part of the United States, act of March 3d, 1873, appropriates the sum of money necessary to make the agreed payments from the date at which the Steamship Company was to provide the stipulated ships and begin the carrying of the mails under the contract, namely: October 1st, 1873, to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1874, being $375,000. The steamship Co. did not furnish the ship and did not begin the service required by the act of June 1st, 1872, and the contract and appropriation lapsed. Since that time no opposition has been made and no action on the subject has been taken by Congress, although one or two committees of each house have reported on the subject against annulling the contract. It appears that on the 8th of July, 1874, the company notified the Postmaster General that the two ships *Tokio* and *Pekin* were ready for inspection under the contract, and on the 8th of August, 1874, the ships having been inspected, &c., at New York and being then there and not at San Francisco, the Postmaster General, under the advice of the Solicitor General and Attorney General, accepted the vessels, leaving out of view all questions respecting the means by which and influences under which the act of June 1st, 1872 and the contract may have been procured, in respect to which no evidence is before us and upon which we express no opinion. The question is whether the United States is bound to go on with the execution of the contract notwithstanding that the steamers were not tendered for service until nearly a year after the time required by the act of Congress and contract. We are of opinion the question must be answered in the negative. First, we think that in respect of executory contracts for delivery or use of movable things, or for service to be performed, the law is clear that the party claiming the benefit of the contract might tender performance, not only in the manner but within the time stipulated, and failing to do this his right to demand performance ceases altogether. The result is the Postmaster General was, when the ships were tendered on the 8th of August, 1874, under no obligation to receive them, or to take any steps upon the subject. Second, we are of opinion that the Postmaster General had no lawful power or authority to accept the vessels under the circumstances, or to bind the United States in the premises. The measure of power of the executive officers of the government is to be found in the acts of Congress, which declare what they are to do, and how and when they are to do it. Floyd's acceptances (7 Wallace 667), to hold that an executive officer of the government, authorized by law to enter into a particular contract, may enter into another and different one, or dispense with the performance of one lawfully made, would be nominally against the rules of law, but dangerous in the extreme to the public interest. The time at our disposal does not allow us to go into extensive reasons or citation of authorities on the subject.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Logan, from the committee on military affairs, reported back the House bill to equalize bounties of soldiers of the late war, and asked present consideration. Objected to, and Logan gave notice that he would continue to ask consideration during the morning hours until he got a vote.

The finance committee agreed that a new mint ought to be established in the West, and voted to report a resolution requesting the President to make inquiry relative to the merits of the various localities proposed, and to report to Congress next session.

At the expiration of the morning hour, consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill was resumed, the pending question being on the abrogation of the Pacific mail contract.

After debate a vote was taken on the question to strike out the repealing clause, and resulted—yeas, 11; nays, 52.

The action of the House in repealing the contract of 1872 for additional subsidy, was then concurred in.

Edmunds, from the judiciary committee, submitted a report on the question whether the contract of 1872 with the Pacific Mail Company for subsidy is still obligatory. The committee report it is not obligatory, mainly because the company did not furnish the ships required for additional service at the proper time, and that the postmaster general had no legal authority to accept vessels when they were tendered him, and his action cannot bind the government.

The postoffice appropriation bill having been read a third time, the Senate took up the army appropriation bill.

House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—On motion of Dawes, the House agreed to take up the tariff bill, general debate on the pending amendment to strike out the last section, being limited to an hour.

Hoar, from the select committee on Louisiana affairs, submitted resolutions. First, from the whole committee, recommending House of Representatives of Louisiana to reseat the members rejected under the application of the rule of the returning board; and second, which is not unanimous, that Kellogg be recognized as governor of the State. He also presented a report which was ordered printed in the *Record*.

The tariff bill was then considered in committee of the whole. All amendments to the eighth section were rejected. Dawes offered an additional section exempting bolting cloth from duty, and savings bank receipts from stamp tax. Adopted.

Loughridge offered an additional section imposing income tax and providing machinery for its collection. Adopted—14 to 87. It provides that 3 per cent. be collected on incomes between $5,000 and $10,000, and 5 percent. on incomes above $10,000.

Kellogg moved to strike out the enacting clause, which would have defeated the whole bill. Rejected—yeas, 102; nays, 113.

Colton offered an amendment for a tax of ten cents per pound on tea and two cents on coffee. Rejected. He offered an amendment for a tax of one-tenth of one per cent. on all sales of gold and stocks. Adopted.

Dawes then moved to strike out the enacting clause, which was agreed to. He then moved that the committee rise, and the bill be recommitted to the committee on ways and means, with instructions to report it back with a tax on whisky of 90 cents, with the sugar and tobacco clauses as amended in committee of the whole, and with the ten per cent. horizontal section retained. Dawes subsequently withdrew the motion to recommit, and Cox moved that the House concur in the action of the committee of the whole, striking out the enacting clause. The House refused by yeas 103, nays 150, to concur in the action of the committee of the whole, striking out the enacting clause, and the bill stands recommitted to the committee of the whole.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

The 22d at Berlin.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—Davis, American Minister, gave a dinner yesterday in celebration of Washington's Birthday. A large company was present. Toasts were drunk to President Grant and Emperor William. The houses of American residents were decorated.

Spain and Germany not yet Reconciled.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—It is stated on good authority that the questions between Spain and Germany, over the *Gustave* affair have not been settled.

MARCHING TO DEATH.—According to the statements of officers who were on the Pacific Mail steamship *Japan*, at the time of her destruction by fire, about two months since, the demoralization among the Chinese passengers was absolutely appalling. The heathens were in a state of bewilderment from the time the alarm was sounded to the final scene, and acted entirely upon impulse. In the first place, every heathen who had money secured it about his person. Sink or swim, the heathen would not throw aside his coin. As a natural result, these people often sank while wearing life-preservers. The preserver would sustain the weight of a man, even after his heavy clothes were soaking wet, but the additional weight of $500 or $1,000 in coin was too much for the average preserver, and the opulent heathen was apt to disappear from view. In every instance where the sea afterward gave up its Chinese dead, money was found on the bodies. The strangest phase of Chinese demoralization remains to be described. The passengers of this nationality who had baggage gathered together their effects, after the fire had been raging for some time, and swinging the bamboo poles across their shoulders, deliberately marched overboard. Whether the poor wretches had an idea the water would sustain them, or timely aid was a matter of certainty, the Caucasian spectators dare not say. The Chinese went overboard, struggled in the water for a moment, and then disappeared, leaving the cherished baggage buffeting the waves.—*S. F. Bulletin.*

"Mother," asked a little girl at Winchester, who had been talking with Bridget, "Does St. Peter stand at the gates of heaven?" "I suppose so," replied the parent. "Do you have to show your ticket to him before you go in?" Mother didn't know.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

CALIFORNIA.

Smallpox on Shipboard.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—The brig *J. B. Ford*, which arrived from Yokohama yesterday, is now in quarantine with smallpox on board. She reports that a man named N. McLarity, a stowaway, was taken with the disease and died on the 4th inst. On the 15th Chas. Miller, chief officer, and F. Williams, were also taken with smallpox, and when the vessel came into port Mr. Miller was reported very low.

The brig is now anchored off the Presidio.

San Francisco Stock Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—Ophir 78, Mexican 23½, G & C 20½, B & B 52½, Savage 115, Chollar 60½, H & N 45, C Point 29, Jacket 77, Imperial 8½, Empire Mill 6½, Kentuck 14½, Alpha 172, Belcher 37½, Confidence 16, Con Virginia 445, S Nevada 11, California 55, Seg Belcher 95, Overman 40½, Justice 85, Succor 1½, Union Con 6½, Lady Bryan 10, Julia 4½, Knickerbocker 4, Caledonia 18½, Globe 1½, Baltimore 6½, Utah 4½, Bullion 25½, Dana 2.

EVENING BOARD.—M Valley 6½, R & E 41, Eu Con 15½, Pioche 4, Washington & C 60, Belmont 7, Newark 25c, Rye Patch 4½, Webfoot 50, G Chariot 4, Elmore 2½, Mansfield 10½, Mahogany 8½, S Chariot 2, Silver Cord 2½, S Hill 7½, Challenge 5, Dayton 2½, Rock Island 4, N Y Con 2½, Senator 75c, Phil Sheridan 87c, American Flat 5, Woodville 4½, Alta 1½, Mint 2, Lady Washington 2, Kossuth 4, O G Hill 3½, Andes 8½, Whitman 1½, Pacific 1½, Wells Fargo 25c, Cosmopolitan 75, South Justice 5.

Railroad Work in Southern California.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 23.—The first work was done on the Los Angeles and Independence Railroad between here and the water to-day. A large number of graders were set to work. Senator Jones has written a letter that he will be in this city by the last of next month and push ahead the railroad.

The Artesia land sale was largely attended to-day. The large tract sold at good prices.

We have rumors of Chaviz being seen here and there, but, none of them appear well founded.

Engineer Crawford has returned from Cajon. He reports work progressing on the L and I. road very satisfactorily.

Stage Robbery.

SAN DIEGO, Feb. 23.—The stage from here to Julian yesterday was robbed near Julian last evening. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s treasure box, with $2,000, was taken and the robbers escaped. No clue of their whereabouts.

ARIZONA.

Washington's Birthday—The Weather.

PRESCOTT, Feb. 23.—Washington's birthday was observed as a holiday and passed off quietly throughout the territory.

The weather is cloudy and cold, with indications of rain.

THE DAMNIGGER PARTY.

Randall, salary-grabber and high tariff monopolist, treads the floor of the House, master of the Democratic party. Plunged by him into prolonged contest, which has for its only end the success of the majority in any measure upon which it can agree, and for its only real aim the waste of time, and the prevention of public business, the Democratic minority follows this man with as much unanimity as if four-fifths of its members had not denounced and disavowed him before their constituents last fall. Principle is nowhere. Professors of reform vanish into thin air. Party is supreme, and Randall is its leader.

What is the matter? Merely that the "damnigger" blood is up again. Touch an adherent of that putrid reminiscence called the Democratic party on any other topic under the sun, and he may or may not agree with his fellows. But utter one word respecting the colored person, and that Democrat, be he from Maine or Texas, from Oregon or Florida, straightway gets back on his haunches and growls "Damn a nigger!" In this sweet bond of union, and this alone, are Democrats brought together. Some are for high tariff, some for moderate tariff, and some for no tariff at all. Some are bank directors, and some hate banks and bankers. Some hold bonds, and others curse a bondholder. Some believe in the Erie Canal, some in the Kanawha; some in a freight railway, and some in the Mississippi. Some are in favor of Grant for a third term, and others look upon him as the tenth beast in the Apocalypse. But touching the colored brother, they are united as one man, and all stand ready, at all times, by day or by night, to lift up their voices and howl, "Damn a nigger!"

The immediate illustration of this pleasing psychological phenomenon was caused by a motion to take up for consideration a bill securing to persons of color the same civil rights as are enjoyed by white persons. We do not know the exact provisions of the bill, for it was not the bill passed last session in the Senate, but one which has since been modified in the House committee. If it is in substance the same as the Senate bill, we hope it will not pass without amendment. But it was not proposed to force it upon the House in its present form, whatever that may be, but to give ample opportunity for amendment and debate. A previous vote had demonstrated that several Republicans were opposed to the bill in its present form; others, in large number, had absented themselves from caucus, and were understood to desire amendments. But all that the Democrats wanted was to "damn a nigger," and they began filibustering to stop any consideration of the bill whatever.

This gives us some light upon what this great "Damnigger" party will do if it ever gets into power. Upon all other questions, we confess, it is somewhat difficult to predict its action. About hard money, and honest payment of bonds, and the tariff, and all sorts of other matters, we presume it will wrangle indefinitely. But upon one subject it will never fail to be united and resolute; to put down "negro rule," wherever that exists, to trample the "damnigger" out of those privileges, the exclusive enjoyment of which alone enables a certain class of white men to know that they are white, to lift up this down-trodden Caucasian race and to take particular pains to prevent niggers from marrying their daughters will be the proud aim of the Democratic rulers.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

"DESTINATION."—"What's the fare to Destination?" inquired an individual who had waited his turn in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office in San Francisco. "To where?" demanded the gentleman of the golden beard, frowning through the window. "To Destination, is what I said. I'd thought of only getting a ticket to Yokohama, but since reading that notice"—pointing to one on the wall—"p'raps it might be better to buy one slap through to the other place, hey?" "O, you'll go to that port free. Every one does," returned the agent, with asperity, and turned away. The offended applicant wheeled and took two strides to an opposite wall, where, having first glanced it over to be certain he was right, he read the notice aloud with tremendous emphasis: "Passengers who intend going farther than Yokohama are requested to purchase through tickets to Destination, as otherwise they will be charged full local rates from Yokohama, viz: $150 to Hongkong, and so forth." "Now," said the man, "my beard ain't yaller, nor may be so well fed as some folks, but I b'leve I've read that 'ere notice straight; and if so I want to know what's the fare to Destination. Derned if I care how far I go, if it's an object; and I'm not peculiar, I expect, in wanting the most I can get for my property. You're paid to give advice to passengers, I reckon." The agent confessed that he was, and so advised the passenger for Destination to walk up and down the wharf in the sea breeze for half an hour, and then to come back for his ticket. Threatening to report him to the company for neglect of duty, the stranger rushed down stairs as if he would leave his impress on every tread. His ticket waits.

GENERAL NOTES.

Arkansas has compulsory education, except for colored children.

One twentieth of San Francisco's taxes are paid by "the heathen Chinee."

The will of Mrs. Ann White Vose, of Boston, makes a bequest of $305,000 to the public institutions in that city.

A subscription has been opened at Ottawa, Ontario, for the relief of the sufferers by the grasshopper plague in Western Kansas and Nebraska.

Ex-President Andrew Johnson, quite recently elected to the United States Senate to succeed Senator Brownlow, of Tennessee, is the only ex-President now living.

In 1874 357,717 tons of coal were shipped from the Pictou mines. The Black Diamond colliery gave 51,085 tons, the Drummond 56,214, the Albion 110,431, and the Vale 38,131.

Mr. Richard A. Proctor, the eminent astronomer, in a letter to the London *Times*, speaks in high terms of our weather probabilities system, and urges the adoption of a similar system in Europe.

Advices from Liberia give evidence of some progress and increased activity; 98,000 coffee trees have been reported to the government as planted during the last year. During the year the exports amounted to 10,000 gallons palm oil, 100,000 pounds of ginger, 500 pounds of ivory, 54,000 pounds of coffee, 163 casks of sugar or 100,000 pounds.

The total value of the woolen goods turned out from the Maine mills during the past year is placed at some $7,000,000. A North Berwick factory has done a large business in flannels, manufacturing $175,000; a Waterboro' factory about $75,000 in blankets; the Bates mill of Lewiston, $204,900 worth of Moscow beavers and repellants, a Winthrop factory some $250,000 worth of blankets.

Death was the result of a foolish wager in Paris recently. A young man made a bet that he would smoke twelve cigars one after another. At the end of the eighth he began to feel unwell, and when he had finished the ninth he was attacked with giddiness and shiverings. He refused to leave off smoking, but went home in charge of some friends. A medical man was called in, who could not, however help him, and he died during the night.

A TERRIBLE SITUATION.

A MINE ON FIRE WITH THIRTY MEN AT THE BOTTOM.

[From the Kansas City Times.]

OSAGE CITY (Kas.), Feb. 3.—Just before the departure from Topeka of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe train west your correspondent was startled by a report that a mine at this place was on fire and thirty men perishing. Finding Mr. Donnelly, member of the House from this district, he produced a telegram just received, which was that the mine was on fire and no hopes for the thirty men in it. Hurrying to the depot with Mr. Donnelly, your correspondent came direct here with him and found that by a miracle every man had been saved. The fire caught from soot at a furnace, at 1 o'clock, and speedily the shaft was in a blaze of fire. This being a mining town, and it being known that thirty or more men were in the mine, the excitement at once became intense, the wives, mothers and children of the miners crowding about the mouth of the shaft and making the stoutest heart quail by their piteous screams and moans.

The weather was fearfully cold, yet despite this the whole town turned out, and the scene baffled description. A scarcity of water for two hours rendered the situation frightfully desperate, and had it not been for the A. T. and S. F. engine, which arrived with a tank full of water, the probabilities are that all would have perished. With water and salt the flames were got under control, and about 3:30 o'clock, to the amazement of the crowd, a man emerged from amidst the flames and smoke, fainting as soon as he reached the fresh air. A man named Marks, with a display of bravery almost unparalleled, went down the shaft enveloped in smoke. He speedily sent up two men found at the foot of the shaft, and then sought a party under his brother, who, with great coolness had closed out the smoke in the main entrance by a barricade of slate and dirt. Slowly, but steadily, man after man was sent up to life above; many having to be taken up with ropes. Marks found one man apparently lifeless, and with great difficulty got him up and out of the death-hole. When it was known that all were saved, the town gave up to rejoicing and to-night knots of men are gathered about telling of the miraculous escapes. In all there were thirty men and three boys in the mine, about half the usual number, owing to the coldness of the weather.

The mine is owned by the Osage Mining Company. The damage will be about $1,000, which includes half pay to the men until work can be resumed.

MEN WE DON'T WANT TO MEET.

The man who grunts and gaps as he gobbles up his soup, and at every other mouthful seems threatened with a choking fit.

The man who, having by an accident been thrown once in your company, makes bold to bawl your name out, and to shake your hand profusely when you pass him in the street.

The man who, pleading old school-fellowship, which you have quite forgotten, never meets you without trying to extort a five pound note.

The man who volunteers his criticism on your new play or picture and points out its worst faults in presence of your wife.

The man who artfully provokes you to play a game of billiards with him, and though he feigns to be a novice, produces his own chalk.

The man who can't sit at your table on any set occasion without getting on his legs to propose some stupid toast.

The man who, thinking you are musical, bores you with his notion of the music of the future, of which you know as little as the music of the spheres.

The man who wears a white hat in winter, and smokes a pipe when walking, and accosts you as "old fellow" just as you are hoping to make a good impression on some well-dressed lady friend.

The man who, with a look of urgent business, when you are in a hurry, takes you by the button-hole to tell you a bad joke.

The man who, sitting just behind you at the opera, destroys half your enjoyment by humming all the airs.

The man who makes remarks on your personal adornment, asks you where you buy your waistcoats, and what you paid for your dress boots.

The man who lards his talk with little scraps of French and German after his return from a Continental tour.

The man who spoils your pleasure in seeing a new play by applauding in wrong places and muttering in stage whispers his comments on the plot.

And, to finish with, the man who, when you draw back slightly to appreciate a picture, coolly comes and stands in front of you, and then receding, also treads upon your toes.—*Punch.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The overland Telegraph will be carried up the North Thompson.

The Victoria Claim on Lightning creek yielded 504 oz. last week.

An old pioneer of British Columbia, Thomas H. Lucket, died at Victoria last week, aged 56 years.

On Harvey Creek, Cariboo, on the night of the 13th and 14th ult., the mercury was 46 degrees below zero.

As soon as surveys will permit railway construction will be commenced simultaneously at Esquimalt and Nanaimo.

A petition is in circulation at Cariboo asking the Government to have the Horsefly country explored for gold by "Billy" Barker.

OREGON.

Twenty acres of land adjoining the town of Forest Grove, sold the other day for $1,100.

The farmers on Clatsop Plains are busy plowing, and some are preparing to put in gardens.

John Goodell, who resided near Champoeg, died suddenly on last Monday, of hemorrhage of the lungs.

The mail carrier between Dallas and Monmouth says a mud scow would beat a horse on that route just now.

Two persons were immersed at Salem last Sunday, in presence of a large crowd. Four others were immersed on Monday at the same place.

The Governor has re-appointed William Hoskins, of California, a commissioner of deeds for Oregon, to reside in Oakland City, California.

At a meeting of the directors of the Dalles Military Road Company, held on the 8th inst., at the Dalles, P. J. Martin was elected president, O. Humason, vice president, and Wm. Grant, secretary.

The dwelling house, situated on the A. H. Whitley homestead, about five miles north of Dallas, in the direction of Salt creek, was burned to the ground with its contents on Friday afternoon of last week.

The following counties in Oregon report to the Agricultural Department at Washington the number of sheep killed by dogs in the year 1874: Clackamas, 50 head, Curry, 150, Lane, 300, Linn, 125, Multnomah, 60.

Mrs. Leodotia McNary, living at Oak Lane, Polk county, was stricken down last week with a paralytic stroke, by which she has lost the entire use of her left side. As she is 70 years of age, she can hardly be expected to recover from the attack.

Articles of incorporation have been filed in the Secretary of State's office, of the McMinnville Alden Fruit Preserving Company. Capital stock, $5,000, in shares of $100 each. The incorporators are P. R. Skinner, Wm. Campbell, T. E. Pratt and John Pritchard.

The Salem *Record* says: "Some time since a drover lost a large steer from a bunch of cattle he was driving through town, and Geo. H. Jones lately found the animal in very poor condition, some miles from town, in the red hills south. The animal had evidently reached up to eat moss out of an oak and had got its head and horns locked in a forked limb that it was unable to extricate it. It hangs there to-day, dead, whether it was an accident or a bovine suicide."

The Salem *Record* learns from Hon. L. L. Rowland, superintendent of public instruction, that he shall commence holding the teacher's institutes as required by law as soon as spring opens, holding them at county seats during court week, as far as possible. The first will be held the 1st Monday in May, at Union; the second, the 3d Monday in May, at Canyon City; and he will visit the counties of Wasco and Umatilla in an informal manner about the last of April.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction will hold an institute in Lake county the 4th Monday in June; Tillamook, the 2d Monday in July; Clatsop, the 2d Monday of August. The law requires that he shall hold an institute in each of the judicial districts during the year, but his intention is to do more than that, to hold one at least in each county of the State during his term of four years, commencing at the remote counties, to learn their wants and so be prepared to do all that is possible to supply them. He has no other fixed arrangement at this time.

A letter dated the 18th to the *Farmer*, says: "Clatsop Grange had a very pleasant meeting last Saturday night, initiating two new members, being the first male members since their organization, the first initiates being two ladies, and on whom the fourth degree was conferred at their regular meeting last month, at which time the newly elected officers were installed. A splendid 'Harvest Feast' was also spread by the hands of the fair sisters and dignified matrons, to which all did justice. Young's River Grange is also prospering. The two granges are talking of forming a county council."

The *Statesman* says: "Mr. E. W. Hammond, formerly of the Klamath agency, has presented to the Natural History and Literary Association, a number of specimens from the Galice creek and Southern Oregon mines, as follows: Cinnabar croppings from the Houck and Ish lode, Griffin's creek, Jackson county, and specimens from the Wagner creek lode, same county. Also specimens from the Yank and Chieftain lodes on Galice creek, Josephine county, of gold and silver ore. Mr. Hammond also presented specimens found near the Chetco wagon road, that contain iron, silver, copper and unknown metal supposed to be tin. These specimens can be seen at the library room by those interested.

We learn from Dr. H. Smith, says the *Record*, that several old miners from California prospected in the Santiam region last fall and found inducements sufficient to incline them to go back there with ample supplies to carry them through the winter. Quartzville is in Dry gulch, which has very little water in summer, and not having been washed out by such torrents as sweep other gulches, it contains quite a body of dirt, and the prospecting lately done shows that the dirt contains a great deal of gold. With a view to make permanent diggings there these men have commenced a bed rock flume with the intention of working the gulch thoroughly its whole width for the distance of three quarters of a mile.

On the head waters of Butte creek, in Clackamas and Marion counties is found coal which, upon the authority of Prof. Condon, is in every way equal to the Bellingham Bay or Nanaimo coals, and can easily be mined. Inexhaustible quarries of freestone, pronounced by San Francisco experts to excel for durability and finish any stone on the coast, line the bank of the stream. In the bed of the stream, says the *Statesman*, is found a species both of white and blue marble almost equal to the marble of Vermont. Mr. Frank Cooper has put up machinery and engaged Mr. William Bisty, who has spent thirty years in the marble works of the Green Mountain State, and proposes this summer to cut this marble into pieces suitable for mantels and tombstones. The machinery is complete for the work intended, and is driven by an overshot wheel 20 feet in diameter, which, with a small stream of water brought about 300 feet through a flume from the river is capable of giving an amount of power necessary for the work. It is expected that by the first of the coming month everything will be in readiness for operation; and we learn that Mr. Cooper has quite a number of orders in advance, both for mantels and tombstones. Added to the coal, freestone and marble found, in close proximity is a species of limestone from which Mr. Cooper has already made over 1,000 barrels of hydraulic cement. The supply of this stone is unlimited.

THE DUTY OF CONGRESS.

[Washington Chronicle, Feb. 7.]

Whatever policy Congress may agree upon for the settlement of the troubles of the South, the President has given renewed assurances during the last week of his anxiety to be relieved, as much as possible, of the entire responsibility. Congress can no longer shirk its legitimate share without the risk of still further censure for its past neglect. From the very inception of all the troubles in the South during President Grant's administration, he has shown an earnest desire to follow out some authorized plan of Congress, and in no single instance has he preferred any policy of his own, thus clearly demonstrating his preference for the will of the people through their representatives in Congress, and should they fail, as they have in the past, it will be the weakest argument in the world to charge mistakes upon the President—mistakes in disposing of the difficulties that they themselves were either afraid or incapacitated to master. Here we are within a few weeks of the close of Congress and no definite action yet agreed upon, notwithstanding the repeated appeals of the President and the growing evils of the case demanding it. The people are not ignorant of these facts. The isolated cases of Louisiana and Arkansas are no longer the only ones to consider, as affecting the particular claims of individuals in either of these States; what is wanted is a policy that will cover the entire South, and that will be able to meet all possible contingencies.

"UN FAIT ACCOMPLI."

Since the Portland *Bulletin* has read the New York *Times* out of the Republican party, because it does not see things just as the President does, we take the liberty to ask what is to be done with the Chicago *Tribune*, from which we take this editorial article:

"The President has sent to the Senate a special message on Arkansas matters. In it he expresses his belief that Brooks, whom he compelled to yield to Baxter in 1874, was and is the legal Governor of the State; that the new constitution adopted last year, is an illegal instrument; and that the Garland administration ought to be overthrown. In conclusion, he asks Congress to take some definite action on the matter, to relieve the Executive from acting upon questions which should be decided by the legislative branch of the government." This last clause cannot mean that the President will interfere in the internal affairs of Arkansas, if Congress declines to do so. It is unfortunate that the wording will bear this interpretation.

There may possibly have been some irregularities or defects in the way in which the new constitution of Arkansas was drawn up and submitted to the people for ratification. The defects hitherto alleged, however, are neither grave nor vital. The instrument was ratified by the people. Now it is the judgment of the highest authorities on constitutional law in this country that such a ratification cures all defects. Judge Jameson has shown, in his work on Constitutional Conventions, that scarcely any such convention has ever been held in precise accordance with legal forms. In nearly every case there have been some irregularities or defects, but popular ratification has cured them all. If we apply this sound doctrine in Arkansas, every excuse for interference fails. The State has the "republican form of government," guaranteed by the constitution of the nation. Gov. Garland finds no one to dispute his authority at home. Only a few carpet-baggers oppose him at Washington. The laws are in force. The judiciary is firmly established. Peace and quiet reign over the State for the first time since 1861. The *de facto* Government is also *de jure*, as we have shown. It is a *fait accompli*. It has possession. It is respected by the majority and obeyed by all. Interference with it would be a blunder or worse.

Moreover, we have one "hell" on our hands in the South already. This is the limit demanded by the most orthodox creed. Louisiana is enough. Are we to organize another "hell" in Arkansas for the sake of a crowd of carpet-baggers? Let us keep our hands off. Perpetual meddling will only make matters worse. Arkansas is getting along remarkably well, and the executive authorities at Washington had better let well enough alone.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

[From the Erie (Penn.) Dispatch.]

We think there can be no doubt in regard to the vast superiority of American over English newspapers. We once laid a copy of the New York *Tribune*, the foremost newspaper of America, side by side with the London *Times*, the foremost newspaper of Great Britain, and the *Tribune* was far superior to the "Thunderer" in every respect, except in amount of advertising. Probably no paper in the world goes ahead of the *Times* in this latter particular. But the *Tribune* had more domestic and foreign correspondence, more telegraphic news, more literary and scientific information, and a greater amount and variety of reading matter, in general, than the *Times*, while greatly superior to the latter, in condensed power and vivacity. In fact, the *Times*, with all its acknowledged ability, is so slow and heavy, that it would hardly be tolerated in any city in America. For as a daily outline of what is transpiring in all parts of the world, not only the New York papers, but the leading papers of Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati seem to us far ahead of London's leading paper.

So far as editorial writing is concerned, there may be some ground for claiming that the English papers are preferable to the American, though even here we are inclined to think that the editorial columns of the New York *Tribune* would not suffer by comparison with its great London rival. The *Tribune* may be less Johnsonian, but it certainly says far more in the same space, and its pithy Saxon phrases are far more likely to be understood than the ponderous and periphrastic, though elegant diction of the *Times'* leaders. But the work of furnishing elegant and vigorous editorials is only a small part of what is necessary to make a good newspaper. And aside from this, all the British papers that we have had a chance to peruse are utterly deficient in that general enterprise and skill which collects, condenses, and arranges important information of every kind, at home and abroad, so as to present it in a methodical and attractive form. There is actually more genuine news and more interesting miscellany in a single copy of a leading New York, Chicago, St. Louis or Cincinnati paper than in half a dozen issues of the leading London, Edinburgh and Glasgow papers.

During the Franco-Prussian war we have seen it stated that the London papers got a large amount of their freshest intelligence from the New York *Tribune* (at least ten days old) before it reached them on account of their want of skill in collecting information. And we have no reason to doubt the statement that no account of the famous battle of Gravelotte contained in any British paper, was worthy to be mentioned in comparison with the intelligent and graphic narrative of that great contest sent by the cable to the *Tribune* at an expense of $4,000 in gold.

Hence, if we wanted to get the most definite and readable view of what is transpiring in various parts of the world, or the best panorama of miscellaneous human life and human pursuits in different countries of the globe, we would not think of looking in the best English papers at the breakfast table to-morrow morning, so long as we could get our hands on the leading papers of America of the same date.

FUNNY TYPOGRAPHICAL BLUNDERS.—The New York *Sunday Times* gives some amusing specimens of typographical errors. The misplacement of a "space" made Adirondack Murray refer, recently, to "them asses of the people," when he meant the masses. Whittier's "Brewing of Soma" was printed "Burning of Laura." A dramatic critic closed his notice just in time for the make-up with "a word of compliment" to the music-director, and found it printed a "word of complaint." The Dunkards, the most temperate of people generally appear in print as Drunkards. General Butler begged the voters, in 1867, to give a good account of themselves for the honor of the old Bay State, and an enthusiastic compositor produced it as "for the honor of the Old Boy's Tail!" A printer who asserted that Thurlow Weed had once gone out of his way to compliment him on close punctuation and clean setting, made in a single "take" of "copy" one of the most ridiculous blunders on record. It was a portion of a sermon of a prominent divine of Chicago, that had been written: "And he saw Abraham afar off, and Lazarus in his bosom." The "clean setter" read it: "And he saw Abraham afar off, and a horse's ears in Boston." A compositor on a St. Louis paper the other day, made an editor say that "this war-cry is the key-hole of victory?"

A. P. HOTALING, San Francisco. } { R. C. LORD, Portland

A. P. HOTALING & CO.,

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FINE WINES AND LIQUORS.

431 Jackson St., San Francisco,

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RAILROADS.

Oregon & California R. R. Co

To Take Effect Sunday, Aug. 23, 1874, at 4 A. M.

DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY), As follows:

PORTLAND AND ROSEBURG

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	7:30 A. M.	Roseburg	7:10 P. M.
Roseburg	5:00 A. M.	Portland	4:15 P. M.

ALBANY EXPRESS TRAIN. DAILY, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) As follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	3:50 P. M.	Albany	[illegible] P. M.
Albany	5:30 A. M.	Portland	[illegible] A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS DAILY, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) AS FOLLOWS

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	6:15 A. M.	Junction	6:00 P. M.
Junction	6:45 A. M.	Portland	5:15 P. M.

The Oregon and California Railroad Ferry makes connection with all Regular Trains.

Close connections are made at Roseburg with the Stages of the Oregon and California Stage Company.

Tickets for Sale to all the principal points in California and the East, at Company's Office,

Cor. F and Front Sts., at Ferry Landing PORTLAND.

Storage will be charged on freight remaining in Warehouse over 24 hours.

Freight will not be received for shipment after 4 o'clock P. M.

J. BRANDT, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

E. P. ROGERS, Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent.

The Oregon Central R. R. Co.,

To take Effect Monday, November 23, 1874, at 6 A. M.

Daily Trains will run between PORTLAND AND ST. JOSEPH AS FOLLOWS:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	2:00 P. M.	St. Joseph	6:00 P. M.
St. Joseph	7:00 A. M.	Portland	11:00 A. M.

Connecting at Cornelius with Stages for Forest Grove; at St. Joseph for all points South and West—Lafayette, McMinnville, Amity, Monmouth, Independence, Buena Vista and Corvallis.

Passengers received at Fourth street siding on giving signal to the train; but are prohibited from getting on or off the train at any other point on the street.

Passengers getting on the train at Ticket Stations without tickets will be charged twenty-five cents extra.

On and after Sunday, August 16, there will be no trains run on Sundays.

Freight received at the Company's New Warehouse, and will not be received for shipment after 4 P. M.

J. BRANDT, Jr.

Northern Pacific Railroad.

PACIFIC DIVISION.

KALAMA TO TACOMA.

DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Kalama	11:20 A. M.	Tacoma	5:30 P. M.
Tacoma	5:30 A. M.	Kalama	12:40 P. M.

CONNECTIONS

At Kalama with O. S. N. Co's Boats for points on Columbia River.

At Tenino with stages for Olympia.

At Tacoma with Steamers for all points on Puget Sound daily, and on Thursdays and Saturdays with Steamer for Victoria and Stikine Mines.

Tickets for sale at the office of the O. S. N. Co., Portland, Or.

J. W. SPRAGUE, General Superintendent.

H. W. FAIRWEATHER, General Ticket Agent.

Kalama, W. T., Feb. 6, 1875.

Redemption of Canal and Lock Bonds.

Am't Applicable for Redemption, $43,000.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, SALEM, Feb. 11, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, at his office at Salem, until Saturday, March 13th 1875, for the surrender of Bonds issued under provisions of an act of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, entitled "An act to appropriate funds for the construction of a steamboat canal at the Willamette Falls," approved October 21, 1870, in amount equal to the cash on hand for the purchase thereof, at a rate not to exceed ninety-five per cent of the par value of said bonds, as provided by an act of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, entitled "An act to authorize the State Treasurer to convert currency funds into coin in certain cases and also to pay off the Lock Bonds," approved October 25, 1874.

All proposals must be sealed and addressed to the State Treasurer, Salem, Oregon.

A. H. BROWN, State Treasurer.

fe13dtw

JAS. L. KING, Notary Public. EDW'D CHATTIN, Commissioner for Oregon.

KING & CHATTIN,

(Successors to F. J. Thibault, deceased.)

Notaries Public, Commissioners of Deeds

For all the States and Territories,

CONVEYANCERS,

REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AGENTS

Office 112 California St., San Francisco, California.

Particular attention given to the taking of Depositions. fe19d6m1pw6m

GEORGE MORROW. WILLIAM SCOTT.

GEO. MORROW & CO.

GRAIN AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

DEALERS IN

CALIFORNIA AND OREGON PRODUCE.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

29 Clay St., and 28 Commercial St., San Francisco

Refer by permission to R. C. KINNEY, Salem, Ogn. s12d6m

SUGAR AND RICE!

ON "FALKINBURG," NOW IN THE RIVER, 1,100 kegs SUGAR—"JAMES MAKEE" and Wailuku brands No. 1—

The Best that Comes to this Market,

AND

130 Bags Choice Hawaiian Rice,

For sale by J. McCRAKEN & CO.

February 3, 1875.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

The Daily Oregonian.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 24, 1875.

BREAKERS AHEAD.

The peril against which Senator Morton seeks to provide by his bill to regulate the counting of the votes for President and Vice President, is not an imaginary, but a real peril. The constitution contains no rule whatever to govern the proceedings of the two houses of Congress when in joint session to count the electoral vote. Its provision is simply that "the President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted." The certificates referred to are the certificates from the State authorities showing the votes of the States respectively. But suppose there should be more than one certificate differing as to the person voted for for President and Vice President, what is to be done? This is not an extreme and improbable supposition, but one that is almost sure to be realized at the very next Presidential election. The condition of the Southern States and the attitude of the General Government toward the State Governments, conspire to invite such a condition of affairs. The *de facto* government of Louisiana, or Arkansas, for example, sends up to the President of the Senate a certificate, stating that certain two persons have received the vote of that State for President and Vice President respectively; and the *de jure* government sends up a certificate that other two have received the vote of the State for those offices. These *de jure* and *de facto* State governments being always of opposite politics to each other, a partisan struggle in Congress over the question which vote is to be counted is inevitable; a struggle, too, which in its very nature is more liable than any other that could take place to be carried to violent extremes, and even to revolt.

In 1869 a joint rule was adopted which declares that the vote of a State shall not be counted if either House objects and declares the vote illegal. That looks to separate action by the two Houses in case of objection being made to the legality of a vote. In the case of two sets of returns, as suggested above, it is morally certain, as the organization of Congress will be at the next Presidential election, that one House would object to one set of returns and declare them void, and the other House would do exactly the same thing by the other set. The enforcement of the rule would, therefore, deprive every State in which there was a contest of the right to vote for President and Vice President. It is needless to say that there would be plenty of contests. The partisan politicians, those of them who are nothing more than politicians, want no greater inducement than this rule offers for the fomenting of discord and the setting up of conflicting returns; and certainly no more fertile field ever existed for the sowing of dragon's teeth, than is now presented by the Southern States of this republic.

But suppose the joint convention following the election of 1876 should repeal the rule of 1869, as possibly it may, since the Democracy will have a majority in the convention. That would only make the prospect still more gloomy, for then questions between conflicting returns would be decided upon partisan grounds rather than upon their merits, the consequences of which we hardly dare to contemplate.

It is a difficult matter to arrive at any satisfactory and safe rule of precedence, which will do no injustice to any party or any State. The plan proposed by Senator Morton, and embodied in the bill reported by him, is, that both Houses of Congress shall meet together at 1 o'clock on the last Wednesday in January next succeeding the meeting of the Electoral College, and be presided over by the President of the Senate. One teller shall be appointed by the Senate and two by the House, and they shall receive from the presiding officer the certificates as they are opened, and after reading them aloud shall make a list of the votes as they appear from the certificates. The result of their count and the names of the persons, if any, elected, shall then be announced by the President of the Senate. If, however, upon the reading of any of the certificates, any question shall be raised in regard to counting the votes therein certified, the Senate shall withdraw to its chamber, and each House shall decide upon the questions raised. No electoral vote or votes from any State, to the counting of which objections have been made, shall be rejected except by the affirmative vote of the two Houses. When the two Houses have voted they shall immediately reassemble and the presiding officer shall then announce the decision of the question submitted, and any other question pertinent to the object for which the two Houses are assembled may be submitted and determined in like manner.

The second section of the bill provides that "if more than one return shall be received by the President of the Senate from a State purporting to be the certificate of the electoral vote given at the last preceding election for President and Vice-President in such State, all such returns shall be opened by him in the presence of the two Houses, when assembled to count the votes, and that return shall be counted which the two Houses, acting separately, shall decide to be the true and valid return."

As we remarked at the outset, the danger which this bill is intended to obviate is real and we think it must be plain to every one. But we fail to perceive the adaptation of Morton's bill as a remedy. It is only the affirmative form of stating the rule of 1869. While that rule said no return should be counted which either House objected to counting, the proposed law says, in case of a contest, that returns shall be counted which both Houses, acting separately, shall decide to be lawful and valid. It is the same thing as the rule of 1869, only stated in different phrase and put into the more permanent form of a law, instead of a new rule of order. Under present circumstances no thoughtful person who desires to see peace and order in all the States can contemplate the subject without feelings of unusual interest, and even of anxiety; and we perceive no reason why that anxiety should be in the least diminished by the passage of Morton's bill.

TWO DEMOCRATS IMPROVE THE OPPORTUNITY.

Possibly Messrs. Potter and Marshall of the select committee on Louisiana affairs, think they owe it to the country and to posterity to file a highly rhetorical protest against all concessions in the interest of peace, but it is far more likely they are "talking for buncombe." There is something so like the performances of the historical characters of the old-time Democracy in it. And to think, too, how perfectly safe it is in this age and country! It is Patrick Henry with all the perils of the situation left out. These Democratic caterers for popularity and party honors have a rare opportunity presented them to shine as heroes, without the slightest danger of suffering therefor as martyrs. The temptation, of course, corresponds to the opportunity; and who shall say, under the circumstances, that Messrs. Potter and Marshall have done more or less than might have been expected of them? But after all, we doubt if this uncharitable generation will make due allowance for the weakness that is common to all human nature and the temptations that beset these two Democratic committee men in this particular case. It is more than likely, on the contrary, that a large majority of the intelligent people who have kept track of the wretched series of blunders by which Louisiana has been kept on the rack for so long, will set down the fine denunciation of these gentlemen for the shallowest kind of demagoguery, and accept the conclusion of the rest of the committee that in order to re-establish peace and order and let the distracted and distressed people of Louisiana once again go forth clothed and in their right minds, the *de facto* government of Kellogg would better be recognized, and as a compensation to the Conservatives for this concession that they have the control of the House of Representatives restored. This involves the abandonment of no principle, the surrender of opinion on no vital question. It involves simply the abandonment, on each side, of a struggle for power which is all the time bringing suffering and humiliation on the people.

The Congressional enquiry in regard to the matter of sending dispatches over the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company, does not promise a very productive harvest of facts useful to those who have been wont to denounce the Company as an oppressive monopoly. It appears, as the truth is, that the Company never refuses to forward a dispatch, the transmission of which is paid for. If any one, no matter who, will pay the Company its regular rates, it will transmit their telegrams. It makes deductions to large customers, as any business house, of any branch of trade does, and beyond this the whole story of its discriminating against certain persons and newspapers is pure fiction.

The Khedive of Egypt gave Minnie Fitch, *nee* Sherman, a present of diamonds worth about $300,000. They were brought to New York, but there they got into the hands of the customs officers and were so held at last accounts. The amount of duties collectable on them is $75,000, which it is said none of the parties are in a condition to advance.

Not only are the import taxes and the internal revenue on some articles to be increased, but the income tax is to be restored by the new revenue bill. This looks like returning to war times.

The Chicago *Tribune* editorially calls Attorney General Williams a "miracle of inefficiency and prejudice."

LETTER FROM A YAMHILL REPUBLICAN.

HOW REPUBLICANS FEEL OVER THE APPOINTMENT OF HARRISON. THE SERVICES AND THE REWARD.

McMinnville, Feb. 20, 1875.

To the Editor of the Oregonian:

The news that Hon. T. R. Harrison is about to receive his long-looked-for reward, caused a good deal of comment about here where the present incumbent and his supposed successor have so long resided. Knowing that two years ago, Mr. H. had his eye on the position held by Hon. Henry Warren, and also knowing that the former had claims upon the "Ring" who control these matters, there is little surprise expressed; but I think the best word to describe the popular feeling is *disgust*. Mr. Harrison has twice proved unfaithful to his trust as a representative of the people. The second time he was one of those who were used to force the celebrated Hipple whitewash down the Republican throat! which resulted in the vomiting of Hiram Smith higher on dry ground than Jonah! His action cost the party 56 per cent at that election and paved the way for its defeat at the next one, and for this he must be rewarded.

But what a satire this appointment is upon the "Civil Service Reform." A public officer who, through long years, has been proved faithful and efficient and to-day enjoys the confidence of the entire community is removed to make way for one who knows nothing of the business, and could not pass the Jeffersonian test even if he understood the whole routine of his office.

I have always voted the Republican ticket, and should like very much to see another Republican administration, but if all States are managed as stupidly as this one, Gabriel's trump will sound before there is another victory for "the party."

A REPUBLICAN.

THE ARKANSAS MESSAGE.

Following is the full text of the President's recent message on Arkansas affairs, the substance of which was telegraphed:

To the Senate of the United States:—Herewith I have the honor to send, in accordance with the resolution of the Senate of the 3d instant, all the information in my possession not heretofore furnished, relating to affairs in the State of Arkansas.

I will venture to express the opinion that all the testimony shows that in the election of 1872 Joseph Brooks was lawfully elected governor of that State; that he has been unlawfully deprived of the possession of his office since that time; that in 1874 the constitution of the State was by violence, intimidation and revolutionary proceedings overthrown and a new constitution adopted and a new State government established.

These proceedings, if permitted to stand, practically ignore all rights of minorities in all the States. Also, what is there to prevent each of the States recently readmitted to Federal relations, on certain conditions, changing their constitutions and violating their pledges, if this action in Arkansas is acquiesced in?

I respectfully submit whether a precedent so dangerous to the stability of State government, if not of the National Government also, should be recognized by Congress. I earnestly ask that Congress will take definite action in this matter to relieve the Executive from acting upon questions which should be decided by the legislative branch of the Government.

U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, Feb. 8, 1875.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Here is a copy of that portion of the civil rights bill lately passed the House, which attempts to specify and define the rights intended to be secured by the bill:

"*Be it enacted, &c.*, That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theaters, and other places of public amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law, and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

* * * * * *

"Sec. 4. That no citizen possessing all other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law shall be disqualified for service as grand or petit juror in any court of the United States, or of any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

About the middle of this month, Mr. Harnon, of the insane asylum at Steilacoom, commenced preparing ground for early vegetables for the patients in his institution.

Hon. S. C. Wingard, lately appointed to the bench in Washington Territory, will reside at Walla Walla and officiate in that judicial district.

BORN.

In this city, Feb. 22, to the wife of W. Harris, a son.

MARRIED.

In Salem, Feb. 22, B. F. Cone and Miss N. J. Jones.
In La Grande, Feb. 6, James Mason and Miss Adella Ladd.

DIED.

In this city, Feb. 23, Willard Amory Holbrook, aged 26 years.
Funeral from the residence of Mrs. Holbrook, Sixth street, between Salmon and Main, at 1 o'clock Thursday.
In Salem, Feb. 21, John V. Ramsey, aged 61 years.
At Dallas, Feb. 20, Mary, wife of D. Shriver.
Near Champoeg, Feb. 22, Mr. John Goodell.

NEW TO-DAY.

SASH-RIBBONS. Col'd Gro. Grain Ribbons and Ladies' Silk Ties, for sale by JOHN WILSON.

British Barque "Spirit of the Dawn."
ALL CLAIMS AGAINST THE BR. BARQUE "Spirit of the Dawn" must be presented in duplicate at the office of the undersigned on or before Friday, February 26th.
HENRY HEWETT & CO.,
No. 28 North Front street.
Portland, Feb. 21.

MACHINE OILS!
LARD OIL, CHINA OIL, DOG FISH Spindle-oil and Castor-oil,
IN LOTS TO SUIT.
HODGE, CALEF & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Drugs, Paints, Oils and Glass,
75 Front Street.

PARLOR SUITS.

In Silk, Terry, Reps, Plush and hair cloth made in the most thorough manner by the
OREGON
FURNITURE MANUFACTURING COMP'Y,
PORTLAND.

THE
German Aid Society
OF THIS CITY
WILL GIVE A
Bazar and Grand Ball!
ON
APRIL 5, 6, 7 and 8, 1875,
AT THE
SKATING RINK!
The Proceeds will be applied to the Erection of a German Hospital.

Special Auction Sale of FURNITURE.
THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 25,
At 10 o'clock,
I will sell on the premises, Salmon street, north side, between Second and Third, the entire Furniture and Fixtures, consisting of
Parlor, Dining, Bedroom and Kitchen Furniture.
Carpets, Curtains, Cornices, Shades.
Pictures, Mirrors.
Parlor and Kitchen Stoves
Crockery, Glassware, &c.
ALSO,
One Elegant Seven Octave Piano.
OSCAR KILBOURN, Auctioneer.

L. H. WAKEFIELD. JOHN BARROWS.
WAKEFIELD & CO.,
DEALERS IN
CUMBERLAND, LEHIGH,
And all kinds of
COAL.
ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS OF Produce, and personal attention given to the purchase and shipment of Merchandise and the sale of Oregon Produce.
San Francisco, Oct. 1, 1874.

REMOVED.
DR. J. R. CARDWELL,
Dentist,
Has removed to Room No. 4, Dekum's Building, cor. First and Washington streets. daw

SINGING CLASS.
MRS. HOLBROOK'S JUVENILE CLASS in VOCAL MUSIC will be held at the Vestry of the Presbyterian Church, on SATURDAYS, at 1 P. M. Terms $5 for twelve lessons.
The Adult Class on Wednesday evenings at the same place, 7½ P. M. Terms, $5.

WANTED!
ALL KINDS OF RAW FURS FOR SHIPPING. Also, choice qualities for Home Consumption, for which we will pay the HIGHEST PRICES.
RUMMELIN & GUTMANN,
Manufacturing Furriers, 56 First street, between Stark and Oak. fe18d2p3m

AMUSEMENTS.

ENTERTAINMENT!
AT
MASONIC HALL,
ON
Friday Evening, February 26, 1875.
The members of
MULTNOMAH LODGE NO. 12,
I. O. G. T.,
Assisted by prominent Amateur Talent, will present the grand Moral Drama in 5 Acts, of
THE DRUNKARD!
EDWARD MIDDLETON .... A. Ball.
William Dowton .... E. R. Dow
Cribbs .... T. W. Lockwood
Mary Wilson .... Miss Lucy E. Hay
Agnes Dowton .... Mrs. C. H. Kellogg
Miss Spindle .... Mrs. Annie Hayden
Mrs. Wilson .... Miss N. Suther[illegible]
Julia Middleton .... Miss E. Smith
The proceeds of the Entertainment will be devoted to paying the indebtedness of Multnomah Lodge.
Tickets, 50 Cents; Reserved Seats, 75 Cents.
Tickets can be had at J. K. Gill & Co's Bookstore, First street, or from the Committee.

NEW
Adelphi Vaudeville Theater.
Oro Fino Block.
BRIGGS & BLISS .... Sole Proprietors.
CAL. MANDEVILLE .... Stage and Bus. Manager.
Open Every Evening with a full
VAUDEVILLE COMPANY
Of Talented Lady and Gentlemen Artists.
SINGING, DANCING, NEGRO FARCES, FUNNY SAYINGS, &c., &c.
FUN! FUN! FUN! NIGHTLY.
Admission, 50 Cents.

GRAND
Vocal and Instrumental CONCERT!
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
Beth Israel Synagogue,
AT
MASONIC HALL!
Tuesday Evening, March 2, '75,
On which occasion a
CHOICE PROGRAMME
Will be offered. The
AMATEUR MUSICAL SOCIETY,
Numbering 14 performers, and several other
WELL-KNOWN AMATEURS
Have kindly volunteered.
Tickets $1 00. Reserved seats without extra charge can be secured at S. Harris' Odd Fellows' Building, on Thursday, Feb. 25, at 9 o'clock A. M.
Programme will be published on Monday, March 1st.

SKATING RINK.
Children's Grand Masquerade,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 27, 1875.
Admission 25 cents.
GRAND MASQUERADE!
Saturday Evening, March 13. Admission 50c. Reserved seats 75c.
Hereafter the Rink will be open every afternoon from 2 to 4. Ladies will be furnished skates free; Gentlemen 25c.
Saturday night from 8 to 10, MUSIC. Admission 25c. (Ladies free). Use of skates 25c.
H. C. MORRICE, Lessee.

OREGON TRANSFER COMPANY
OFFICE & HACK STABLES,
S. W. Corner of Second and Stark Streets.
CARRIAGE RATES:
Calling, $1 50 first hour; $1 00 for each additional hour.
Riding, $1 50 per hour.
To or from Trains and Steamboats, 50 cents each person.
To and from Balls and Parties, $2 00 a couple.
Funerals, $5 00 a Hack.
All orders given to the Drivers, or left at the office, will be promptly attended to, day or night.

CITY TAXES.
The TAX ROLL for 1875 is now in my hands for collection, and all Taxes assessed thereon must be paid at my office, No. 87 First St., within Thirty Days from this date or the same will be returned as delinquent.
L. H. LEWIS,
Treasurer City of Portland.
Portland, Feb. 11, 1875.

Oregon Steam Navigation Co.'s
PASSENGER SCHEDULE.
PASSENGERS LEAVE PORTLAND
FOR DALLES—Daily (except Sunday) at 5 o'clock A. M.
FOR KALAMA and TACOMA—Daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 A. M.
FOR VICTORIA—Wednesday and Saturday at 6 A. M.
FOR ASTORIA—Daily, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M.
For Cathlamet, Bay View and Skomockaway—Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 A. M.
For Westport, Manhattan and Clifton—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 A. M.
For KNAPPA—Thursday at 6 A. M.
J. C. AINSWORTH, President.

PAPER HANGINGS
WILSON & FENIMORE,
MANUFACTURERS,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Samples Furnished.

Don't Overlook This!
FOR $7,000; ORIGINAL COST, $11,300
Title Perfect, Terms Easy.
MY ELEGANT RESIDENCE, ON THE NORTHeast corner Taylor and Twelfth streets, Lots 1 and 2, Block 205, is for Sale.
ja4 2m J. M. G. KAULICH.

OYSTERS.

ALISKY & HEGELE'S
PREMIUM CANDY FACTORY,
No. 107 FIRST STREET.
N. B.—The only place where the justly celebrated
Pan-Roasts and Oyster Patties
ARE SERVED.

Gem Oyster Saloon!
THE PROPRIETOR ANTICIPATING a freeze up, ordered a large supply of EASTERN OYSTERS by the last steamer; and also, SHOALWATER BAYS by last steamer from Astoria.
If the blockade continues the "GEM" will have the Oyster Business "Cornered."
N.B.—Our Oysters are all in a cellar, away from the frost, and will keep for months.

THE OXFORD OYSTER SALOON
KEPT BY OLD WALLER, WHO FOR THE LAST four years conducted the Gem Oyster Saloon to the universal satisfaction of his employers and all who visited said place, is now prepared to attend to the wants of his numerous friends at his own place, which he warrants will be kept only on First Class principles. He also would respectfully inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has made arrangements to get FRESH SHOALWATER BAY OYSTERS expressly selected for him twice a week, and A No. 1 EASTERN OYSTERS per every steamer.
A cordial invitation is extended to Ladies and Gentlemen to come and convince themselves as to the kind of a place he keeps.
WM. WALLER.
Oak street 2d door west of Pfunder's Drug store.

MOON'S
Pacific Oyster & Chop House,
S. E. Cor. Second and Stark Sts.
FRESH SHOALWATER BAY OYSTERS, Plain Stews, Fried Oysters, Fancy Roasts and large plate raw Oysters, 10 cents a dish. Per Hundred 50 cents.
Prices reduced on account of doing all the work myself.
Everything is kept in first class style. Ladies and gentlemen desiring to visit a first class Oyster and Chop House are respectfully invited to call and I will guarantee they will find such at my place.
fe9d1m JOHN MOON.

BOSCO & MEGLER
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
No. 127 and 129 First Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
THIS NEW AND
Magnificent Establishment
HAS
SUPERIOR FACILITIES,
AND
PRODUCES AS FINE WORK
As any on the Coast.
ALL WORK WARRANTED.
ONLY ONE FLIGHT OF STAIRS.

CORBITT & MACLEAY
OFFER FOR SALE THE CARGO OF the "Mattie Macleay," now landing, and other recent arrivals from Honolulu, direct:
5464 kegs assorted grades Island Sugars;
100 bags Kona Coffee;
100 " Island Rice;
100 tons Puuloa Salt;
100 bbls. Molasses,
In quantities to suit the Trade, at Importing rates.
CORBITT & MACLEAY.
Portland, Feb. 13, 1875. fe13d1m

AUCTION SALE OF TEAS!
BY
S. L. JONES & CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
Thursday, February 25, 1875,
Ex "GREAT REPUBLIC" and "VASCO DE GAMA."
Importation of Macondray & Co.
4,000 PACKAGES
NEW CROP
JAPAN & COMET
TEAS!
In Assorted Packages, Comprising
Bulk, one-pound and half-pound papers;
Lacquered Boxes in three, four-and-a-half, five and ten pound packages;
And Large Fancy Cases.
S. L. JONES & CO., Auctioneers,
San Francisco.

JUST RECEIVED
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF THE CELEBRATED "ANCHOR" BRAND
NAILS.
THE BEST NAIL IN MARKET.
Shelf and Builders' Hardware,
MECHANICS' TOOLS,
&c., &c., at
67 FRONT STREET, CORNER STARK.
JOHN R. FOSTER.

FOR HONOLULU—Direct.
THE A 1 CLIPPER BARKENTINE
JANE A. FALKINBURG,
J. A. BROWN .... Master
Will have quick Dispatch for the above port. For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board, or to ALLEN & LEWIS.
Portland, Feb. 16, 1875.

FROM HONOLULU.
THE CARGO OF THE JANE A. FALKINBURG consisting of Assorted Grades of
SUGARS, COFFEE, PULU AND RICE,
is offered to the Trade at low rates, by
ALLEN & LEWIS.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, DIRECT.
CARRYING U. S. MAILS.
THE OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Steamer
ORIFLAMME,
FRANCIS CONNOR .... Commander.
Will leave Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf at Foot of F street, for the above port
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1875,
At 4 o'clock, P. M.
For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, corner F and Front streets.
GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

For PORT TOWNSEND, VICTORIA, FORT WRANGLE and SITKA.
CARRYING U. S. MAILS.
THE OREGON STEAMSHIP CO.'S Steamer
GUSSIE TELFAIR,
J. A. GARDINER .... Commander,
Will leave Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf, at foot of F street, for the above ports,
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1875,
At 4 o'clock P. M.
For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, corner of F and Front streets.
GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

From Coos Bay & San Francisco
REGULAR STEAMSHIP LINE.
THE FAVORITE STEAMERS
EASTPORT,
F. WHITNEY .... Master.
EMPIRE,
C. H. BUTLER .... Master.
Make regular trips. Stages from Roseburg connecting with steamers at Coos Bay.
F. SCHETTER, Agent, Coos Bay; D. BEADLE, Agent, San Francisco, 106 Davis street, near California. oc5d6m

RIVER STEAMERS.

NOTICE.
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE STEAMER WELCOME will leave the dock foot of Ash street, (O. S. N. Co's wharf) at 6 o'clock A. M. every morning (Sunday excepted), for Oregon City, connecting with the Steamer ALICE on Monday and Thursday for Corvallis and intermediate points, and on other days with the FANNIE PATTON and E. N. COOKE, of which due notice will be given by Posters.
FARE, ONE DOLLAR.
For Butteville, Champoeg, Dayton and Lafayette, connecting with Steamer DAYTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Fare, 75 Cents.
All up freight to Corvallis or Lafayette and intermediate points for One Dollar per Ton.
Freight received on the Dock of the O. S. N. Co. or O. S. S. Co. for any of the above points.
Through Freights to Astoria forwarded without delay at the lowest rates.
All Freight delivered free of drayage.
J. D. BILES, Agent.

The Willamette River Transportation Co.'s Steamers
Will leave the Central Wharf between Washington and Alder streets, as follows:
FOR HARRISBURG and intermediate points on the Willamette River, on Monday and Thursday, at 6 A. M.
FOR ASTORIA—Steamer BEAVER—Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 A. M.
Lightering and Towing of Vessels between Portland and Astoria at REDUCED RATES.
FRANK T. DODGE, Agent.

OHIO!
INDEPENDENT LINE!
THE LIGHT DRAFT STEAMER,
OHIO,
Leaves Pacific Wharf, foot of Salmon street, MONDAY, Feb. 22, for Harrisburg and all intermediate points on the Willamette river.
D. E. SCOTT, Master.
M. O. LOWNSDALE, Agent, on the Wharf.

Astoria to Oysterville.
The Steamer FAVORITE, carrying the U. S. Mails, leaves ASTORIA and UNITY on Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, connecting with the O. S. N. Co's boats. On intermediate days the Boat can be chartered for any business that offers.
Through freight to Oysterville will be receipted for on the O. S. N. Co's wharf, at Portland, and through passage can be secured by applying to Pursers of the Company's steamers. J. C. FOX,
d17d3tawtf Agent, Astoria.

Portland & Vancouver Packet.
THE STEAMER VANCOUVER,
JAS. W. TROUPE, Master,
WILL LEAVE DAILY FROM WASHINGTON Street Wharf, for Vancouver, at 2:30 P. M. Returning, leave Vancouver at 8 A. M.
For freight or passage apply on board.

GROCERIES.

HACHENEY & STEMME,
GROCERS,
Cor. First and Taylor Sts.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
FRESH GOODS.
PROMPT ATTENTION. FREE DELIVERY.



COUGHS, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, Sore Throat, Colds, Whooping Cough, Croup, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Asthma, Bleeding of the Lungs, and every affection of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, are speedily and permanently cured by the use of
Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry:
This well known preparation does not dry up a cough and leave the cause behind; as is the case with most medicines; but it loosens and cleanses the lungs and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint.
CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED
by a timely resort to this standard remedy, as is proved by hundreds of testimonials received by the proprietors. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS. SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprietors, Boston. Sold by Redington, Hostetter & Co., San Francisco, and by dealers generally.

OSCAR KILBOURN,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Corner First and Pine Streets,
WILL PURCHASE AND SELL REAL ESTATE, Merchandise, Furniture, Etc.
Regular Sale Days, Tuesdays and Fridays
A general assortment of Merchandise at private sale.
OSCAR KILBOURN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION

A. B. RICHARDSON,
AUCTIONEER
COR. OF FRONT AND OAK STS.
Auction Sales
OF REAL ESTATE, GROCERIES, GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND HORSES.
Sale Days—Wednesday and Saturday
At Private Sale.
Large assortment of GROCERIES [illegible]
Liberal advances made on Consignments.
To parties declining Housekeeping [illegible] that I will purchase Second-hand Furniture [illegible]
A. B. RICHARDSON [illegible]

Regular and Peremptory Sale
OF
Furniture, Groceries, General Merchandise, Etc.,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24, 1875,
At 10 o'clock A. M.
GROCERIES.
50 bxs Navy TOBACCO.
8,500 La Matilda CIGARS.
275 bxs C. O. SOAP.
200 bxs Fancy SOAP.
50 chests Japan TEA.
50 bxs WASHING POWDER.
ALSO,
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.
ALSO,
20 sets Steel FIRE IRONS.
8 doz GALVANIZED BUCKETS.
5 doz Eng. FRY PANS.
ALSO,
PICTURES and FRAMES, HAT RACKS, &c.
ALSO,
BEDROOM, DINING ROOM AND K[illegible] FURNITURE.
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auct.

INSURANCE.

THE STATE
Investment & Insurance
COMPANY,
OF SAN FRANCISCO.
FIRE AND MARINE.
Incorporated in 1871.
Cash Assets, $4[illegible]
OFFICERS:
PETER DONAHUE, President. [illegible] LEVANT, Vice President.
CHARLES H. [illegible], Secretary.
This Company has [illegible] surance combination [illegible] the Lowest Paying [illegible] according to its own [illegible]
The undersigned, [illegible] Agents for the above [illegible] to accept applications [illegible] and Marine risks at eq[illegible] rates.
A. P. HOTALING & Co.
Office [illegible] Front Street [illegible]
General Agents for Oregon [illegible]
N. B.—Agents wanted throughout [illegible] Territory.

Fireman's Fund Insurance
OF CALIFORNIA.
FIRE AND MARINE
Assets Exceed $627,[illegible]
OREGON BRANCH
98 Front Street, corner of [illegible]
EDWARD HALL, [illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES.
MADE TO ORDER
IF YOU WANT A GOOD PAIR OF BOOTS, made to order, go to
J. BRADY,
No. 5 Washington [illegible]
Repairing promptly attended to.

E. CORBETT'S
Livery, Hack & Feed [illegible]
(FIRE PROOF),
COR. SECOND AND TAYLOR STS.
Reasonable Charges for Hire. [illegible] Attention paid to Boarding [illegible]
OBSERVE
Riding, $1 50 per hour.
Calling, $1 50 first hour, $[illegible]
To boats, 50 cents each [illegible]
Funerals, $5 per Hack.
To and from Balls and Parties [illegible]
Orders left at STABLE or [illegible] promptly attended to at any hour.

PROPOSALS for BRICK W[illegible]
FOR THE
STATE CAPITOL BUILDING
AT SALEM.
BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED FOR LAYING [illegible] bricks necessary to enclose said [illegible] cording to plans and specifications [illegible] seen at the Architect's office in Salem.
Said bids must be accompanied by an [illegible] ing with two or more sureties, of not less [illegible] per cent. of the amount of said bid, [illegible] that if the contract be awarded to the [illegible] be will enter into bonds for the faithful [illegible] ance of said contract.
The bids received by the Board for [illegible] work will be opened by said Board [illegible] Salem, on the 10th day of March [illegible] P. M. of said day. The Board [illegible] reject any and all bids.
U. S. Coin will be paid as the work progresses.
By order of the Board.
H. STAPLETON.
P. L. WILLIS, Secretary.
Salem, Feb. 10, 1875.

HALL, BRADLEY & [illegible]
WARRANTED
PURE WHITE LEAD
NEW YORK.
50 Tons White Lead [illegible]
IN
Tin Pails of 25 pounds each
Wood Kegs of 230 lbs and 100 lbs
Wood Kegs of 50 lbs and 25 lbs
FORFEITED IF ADULTERATED.
For Sale to the Trade in Lots to Suit.
A. HAYWARD, Sole Agent,
ja22d1m2p 224 CALIFORNIA ST.

Household Furniture for Sale
THE ENTIRE FURNITURE of a house completely furnished throughout, suitable for family use, or for keeping rooms to rent or private boarding in first class style.
ALSO,
A FINE SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO
For particulars enquire at the Auction Sales Room of A. B. RICHARDSON.

WM. PFUNDER,
APOTHECARY AND CHEMIST
DEUTSCHE APOTHEKE.
Corner of First and Oak streets, Portland.
PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY.

The Daily Oregonian.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 24, 18[illegible]

CITY.

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ION AND COMMISSION.

. B. RICHARDSON,
CTIONEER
OF FRONT AND OAK STS.

Auction Sales
STATE, GROCERIES, GENERAL MER-CHANDISE AND HORSES.
s—Wednesday and Saturday

At Private Sale.
tment of GROCERIES and LIQUORS advances made on Consignments declining Housekeeping, I will purchase Second-Hand Furniture.
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

ilar and Peremptory Sale
OF
ure, Groceries, General
Merchandise, Etc.,
DNESDAY, FEB. 24, 1875,
At 10 o'clock A. M.

GROCERIES.
vy TOBACCO,
Matilda CIGARS,
, O. SOAP,
ancy SOAP,
Japan TEA,
ASHING POWDER.
ALSO,
ODS AND CLOTHING.
ALSO,
cel FIRE IRONS.
LVANIZED BUCKETS.
FRY PANS.
ALSO,
ES and FRAMES.
CKS, &c.,
ALSO,
OM, DINING ROOM AND KITCHEN RE.
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

INSURANCE.

THE STATE
stment & Insurance
COMPANY,
OF SAN FRANCISCO.
RE AND MARINE.
ncorporated in 1871.
Assets, - - $420,000
OFFICERS:
ONAHUE, A. J. BRYANT,
President. Vice President.
HARLES H. CUSHING, Secretary.
mpany has no connection with any combination; its business is transacted est Paying Rates; each risk being ed to its own merits.
designed, having been appointed General the above Company, are now prepared applications and issue Policies for Fire na risks at equitable rates.
A. P. HOTALING & CO.,
Office—25 Front Street, Portland, gents for Oregon and Washington Territory. Agents wanted throughout the State and

man's Fund Insurance Co
OF CALIFORNIA.
IRE AND MARINE.
s Exceed - $627,003 00
OREGON BRANCH
Front Street, corner of Alder.
EDWARD HALL, Manager.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
ADE TO ORDER.
IF YOU WANT A GOOD PAIR OF FINE BOOTS, made to order, go to
J. BRADY,
No. 5 Washington Street.
iring promptly attended to.

E. CORBETT'S
y, Hack & Feed Stables
(FIRE PROOF),
SECOND AND TAYLOR STREETS.
able Charges for Hire. Particular attention paid to Boarding Horses.
OBSERVE PRICES:
$1 50 per hour.
$1 50 first hour, $1 each additional hour.
s, 50 cents each passenger.
ls, $5 per Hack.
from Balls and Parties, $2 a couple.
left at STABLE or FISHEL & ROBERTS attended to at any hour.

OSALS for BRICK WORK
FOR THE
ATE CAPITOL BUILDING
AT SALEM.
WILL BE RECEIVED FOR LAYING all is necessary to enclose said building, o plans and specifications, which can be e Architect's office in Salem.
is must be accompanied by an undertaking two or more sureties, of not less than of the amount of said bid, conditioned e contract be awarded to the said bidder ater into bonds for the faithful performance ld contract.
is received by the Board for said Brick be opened by said Board at their office the 10th day of March, 1875, at one o'clock ald day. The Board reserve the right entire all bids.
n will be paid as the work progresses t of the Board.
H. STAPLETON, President.
LLIS, Secretary.
Feb. 10, 1875.

L, BRADLEY & CO
WARRANTED
E WHITE LEAD
NEW YORK.
ns White Lead Packed
IN
ils of 25 pounds each
Kegs of 230 lbs and 100 lbs.
Kegs of 50 lbs and 25 lbs.
ITED IF ADULTERATED.
Sale to the Trade in Lots to Suit by
A. HAYWARD, Sole Agent,
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LOCAL BREVITIES.

Still cloudy with occasional showers.

Steamer *Ajax* arrived at 'Frisco yesterday.

The *Beaver* brought up 40 passengers last night.

Trimming shrubbery and shade trees is now in order.

Some of the streets of the city are in a bad condition.

Columbia river open again. Daily through mails to the Dalles.

Soon the hills surrounding the city will be "wearing of the green."

The *Spirit of the Dawn* has been hauled alongside the Pacific dock.

There will be a revival meeting held this evening at the Methodist Church at 7:30.

The weather east of the Cascades is about like that which we are experiencing here.

Considerable interest is manifested at the night meetings of the Taylor street church.

Miles M. Miller, formerly of the press of this city, was in town yesterday from the Capital.

The Washington Guard propose to appear in a stylish uniform the next time they turn out.

Our carriers up at Salem, Albany and other places report increase in their lists of subscribers.

Yesterday the steamer *Vancouver* reached the wharf at Vancouver for the first time in six weeks.

Only two cases were disposed of in the police court yesterday morning—both for assault and battery.

The steamer *Gussie Telfair* sailed yesterday, from this port for Sitka and intermediate ports with a full freight.

John Burk was arrested yesterday charged with assault and battery. The case will come up for trial this morning.

Several finners were engaged yesterday in giving some of the finishing touches to the new roof of Trinity Church.

Hon. A. B. Meacham lectured at St. Joseph, Mo., on the 13th inst., and also exhibited his Modoc and Klamath braves.

When will the new theater be opened, is the standing conundrum among the lovers of the histrionic art in this city.

An oyster supper will be given at Odd Fellows' Hall, East Portland, on Friday evening, by the ladies of Livermore Sunday School.

In respect to the memory of the late Willard A. Holbrook, the flags were displayed at half-mast yesterday over the several engine-houses.

Several vessels are reported lying off the bar, but in consequence of the extreme heavy foggy weather, the tug has been unable to go to sea.

We regret to state that Mr. Joseph Buchtel, the well-known photographer, is now confined to his home in East Portland with illness.

By referring to the advertisement found elsewhere it will be seen that the grand German fair and bazar has been postponed until the 5th of April.

The steamer *Vancouver* is making regular trips. Yesterday she took a big load of merchandise for the merchants at Vancouver and parties on the route.

The German Fair at the rink promises to create considerable attention. In a few days the managers will issue a programme of what is proposed to make it attractive.

The steamer *Ajax* was met by the *Dixie Thompson* on Saturday forenoon, steaming down the river. She did not get to sea until late in the afternoon of that day.

Mr. W. P. Burke, who went to California several months ago in quest of health, is now at San Rafael, near San Francisco. We regret to state that the state of his health has improved but little. Mr. Burke will return to Portland on the next steamer.

Frank L. Spelling, who was formerly freight clerk at the Eastside depot, and also clerk for the Oregon Transfer Company, is now bookkeeper at the Merchants' National Bank, St. Louis. His numerous friends here will be gratified to hear of his prosperity.

THE STAGE.

Little Mac, G. Richards and J. G. Russell are still with Emerson's Minstrels.

Frank Gilder is still giving concerts in San Francisco. Recently he gave his 82d concert at the hall of the Y. M. C. A., to a large audience.

Madame Anna Bishop was at Sidney, Amy Stone and Husband at Auckland, Ainsley Scott at Adelaide, and W. F. Baker in New Zealand, according to latest advices, January 16th.

The Adelphi Theater was well patronized last evening, the hall being crowded. The great feature of the evening was the appearance of Miss Fannie Hooker, the well known *danseuse*. This evening a big bill.

At the Academy of Music, Chicago, a new drama written by Bartley Campbell, the author of several plays of merit, and called "Grand Uaile," has been presented, with Con Murphy in the leading role. Con will be remembered as interlocutor at Maguire's Minstrels, and the author of several excellent poems.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Governor George L. Curry, returned from the Dalles last evening, after an absence of many weeks from the city. The Governor visited the Dalles on important business just prior to the closing of the Columbia, and was thus prevented from returning until the resumption of navigation. He is in an excellent state of preservation, and returns in fine spirits.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Read A. B. Richardson's advertisement found in another column. He will sell this day at his salesroom a large lot of desirable furniture, carpets and general merchandise. A chance for rare bargains.

FAILURE—BUSINESS CHANGE.—We understand the well-known Chinese house of Wa Kee & Co. has failed, and that the establishment in this city is in the hands of the sheriff. The cause of the failure has not reached us, but we shall make inquiries to-day and give our readers the benefit of what information we may obtain in our next issue. The dry goods firm of Bradley, Marsh & Co. has been dissolved, so we have been informed, and the successors will be made known in a few days.

FROM EAST OF THE MOUNTAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

It would naturally be supposed that after the severe weather east of the Cascade mountains, and its continuance for six weeks, there would be serious loss sustained in live stock. I was in Wasco county during the whole period of the cold weather there, and before leaving made it my business to ascertain the extent of the loss of stock in that county, and can confidently say that it has not exceeded one half of one per cent. Of the 38,5[illegible] sheep in that county the loss has not been 1,000 head. There were 36,599 head of cattle there, before the winter set in, and the loss has not been 800 head. There are in the county 6,271 horses, and of course the loss has been proportionately less, as this kind of stock suffers less than either of the other classes. An old friend of mine there, has 600 head of horses and cattle, and, although he never fed them at all, he has not lost any. It is true that most of the stock growers in that section were well provided with feed. For sheep, wheat hay—that is wheat cut and cured before the grain ripens, is the very best kind of feed for sheep, where they can't provide for themselves, and of this nearly every large grower had abundance. Wasco county is one of the finest grazing sections in the State. The nutritious bunch grass covers its uplands, and the provident husbandman finds the fertile soil of its valleys liberally productive in any of the cereal crops. I am informed by truthful and experienced men that the soil of the uplands even, so prolific in bunch grass, grows abundant and excellent crops of wheat.

I may also add that the reports I have had from Grant and Umatilla counties fix the ratio of loss at about the same as that of Wasco.

I am inclined to the impression that the experience of the past twelve years has given to the valleys of the John Day's river country, the reputation of being the safest wintering section for stock in Eastern Oregon.

GEO. L. CURRY.

PORTLAND, Feb. 23d, 1875.

GEO. H. CHANCE, Dentist,
Office—First Street,
(Nearly over Express Office,)
PORTLAND.

LIST OF PRIZES.

The following is the list of articles drawn at the Hebrew Ladies' Fair, the numbers which won, and the names of the winners:

7 Gold locket and chain, Mrs. A. Schlussel.
23 Elegant bridal doll, Florence Lippitt.
95 China tea set (41 pieces), Mrs. B. Z. Holmes.
12 Bohemian decanters and silver stand, Caroline Harris.
15 Set mantel ornaments, E. A. Cunningham.
7 Bronze statue gas burner, Katie Richards.
45 Real ermine muff and boa, Sol. Frohman.
16 Broche shawl, Mrs. Lyon.
30 Large album, Mrs. Joseph Teal.
28 Velvet carpet rug, Emil Frank.
28 Tapestry table cover, Annie Crimmins.
7 Order for life size crayon photograph, J. D. DuBois.
19 Cuckoo clock, Aug. Goldsmith.
31 Embroidered rug (A), Mrs. Kraemer.
29 Fancy rug (B), Jennie Bachman.
24 Fur rug, Wm. H. Ellinger.
48 Pink nursery basket, Alice Ackerman.
24 Embroidered white basket, Robt. Scott.
50 Crochet bed spread, Mrs. S. Redlich.
47 Child's cloak, J. D. Schurff.
38 Isabella rocking chair, Mrs. C. A. Alisky.
60 Gent's dressing gown, E. Goldsmith.
50 Harp, Mr. Bickel.
22 Inland jewelry box, Mrs. B. Z. Holmes.
17 Embroidered towel rack, Marcus Mayer.
40 Baby dress (A), Ella Beck.
7 Baby dress (B), Bertha Mayer.
12 Family record, B. Goldsmith.
23 Fire screen, Isam White.
48 Bedstead and doll, Mrs. Leon Vial.
20 Emb. wood basket, Mrs. N. O'Neil.
20 Sofa cushion, (A) Isaac Blum.
48 Sofa cushion (B), R. H. Lord.
1 Pillow shams, Mrs. Franklin.
18 Bead basket, Mrs. L. Goodman.
37 Bachelor's foot rest, Mrs. Metzger.
25 Zephyr wreath, Mrs. Ach.
49 Blue thread work basket, Helen Hamilton.
31 Wax wreath (A), Emanuel Cohen.
34 Wax wreath (B), Rachel Manciet.
49 Wax bouquet, Harriet Oppenheimer.
27 Tinsel wreath, Flora Abrams.
26 Child's buggy robe, Mr. C. A. Alisky.
19 Family blankets, H. Lemline.
30 Smoking jacket and cap, E. J. Jeffery.
24 Punch bowl and glasses, Doug. Taylor.
39 "Hans Legen," Mrs. H. Slusheimer.
26 Emb. foot stool, B. Z. Holmes.
27 Air castle, Marsh. B. Millard.
27 Emb. ottoman and bracket, Lizzie Friedman.
19 Silver card receiver, E. J. Jeffery.
35 Colville farina, Capt. G. A. Pease.
30 Colville flour, Aug. Goldsmith.
83 Large fancy cake, Chas. Dexter.
18 Meerschaum pipe, J. E. Daley.
5 Meerschaum cigar holder, F. Manciet.

LETTER OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Hon. S. F. Chadwick, Secretary of State, has received the following letter from General Jeff. C. Davis, acknowledging the receipt of the joint resolutions passed at the last session of our State Legislature, which were engrossed and sent to him some time ago:

OMAHA BARRACKS, Neb., Feb. 7, 1875.
Hon. S. F. Chadwick, Secretary of State—

DEAR SIR: Through some oversight I have neglected to acknowledge the receipt of your very courteous letter, enclosing the joint resolutions of the Oregon Legislature. The complimentary manner in which these resolutions refer to my services in the Modoc war is fully appreciated. The honor thus done me by the people of Oregon through their legislature is hereby gratefully acknowledged. The receipt of these high testimonials of regard has done much in mitigating the deep regret I felt when taking leave of a command I had become so pleasantly identified with, and of a people with whom I had become so intimately and pleasantly associated, and from whom I had, both in my private and official capacity, received so many evidences of confidence and consideration.

With best wishes for the prosperity of the State and the happiness of its people, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JEFF. C. DAVIS,
Brevet Major General U. S. Army.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Buchtel & Stolte's first-class photograph gallery, *established in 1853*, possesses all the facilities to do better work than any other gallery in the State. All the new styles in the East are made in our rooms. We preserve ALL OUR NEGATIVES, and have at present over 12,000 on hand, from which duplicate copies can be had at any time. We have engaged the services of Mr. Chas. Hasselman, late of Sarony's, in New York, and Bradley & Rulofson and G. D. Morse's, San Francisco. Oil paintings, photographs in water colors, or India ink, and also the beautiful crayon pictures, executed in a superior style. Call and examine specimens.

SNOW.—The world is crazy for show. There is not one, perhaps, in a thousand who dares fall back on his real, simple self for power to get through the world and exact enjoyment as he goes along. There is no end to the aping, the mimicry, the false airs and the supercilious airs. It requires rare courage, we admit, to live up to one's enlightened convictions in these days. Unless you consent to join in the general cheat, there is no room for you among the great mob of pretenders. If a man desires to live within his means, and is resolute in his purpose not to appear more than he really is, let him be applauded. There is something fresh and invigorating in such an example, and we should honor and uphold such a plan with all the energy in our power.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL.

O P Tompkins, Harrisburg	T L Trott, Astoria
G A Whipple, Vancouver	A McKay, Oak Point
I J Smith, Salem	Louis Sohns, Vancouver
W H McDonald, Dalles	H Delonoyl
J S Smith	G W Wright, Freeport
D F Fox, St Helens	W A McMillen,
M Wirtler, Vancouver	Mrs R D Hume, Rainier
S Goldstein, Ft Wrangel	Miss M Webber,
Capt Caruthers and family, Oysterville	P O Gerhart, Astoria
D M French, Dalles	W Holbrook, Dalles
M Vogt,	A Knapp, Jr, Knappa
Wm Grant,	W N Horton, Olympia
Wm Collins, Collins Landing	Jos Watson, Freeport
O C Yocam, Newburg	T Patterson, Columbia rvr
	Ben B Turley, Salem
	Ira N Miller,

CLARENDON HOTEL.

J Stephens, Astoria	H Hastings, Kalama
D W Corning,	G S Northrop, Victoria
J C Palmer, F Grove	J M Mitchell, Pt Madison
W E Phillips, V & L R R	J M Jones, Maston
Wm Smith, Leland	J Doyle, Port Ludlow
J Miller & wife, Eugene	H Pelamy, Albany
A Cauthorne, Corvallis	F Newton, Dalles
M Pearson & wife, Salem	P Powers, Cornelius
W L Elkins, Lebanon	B Bedle, Dalles
L F Thompson, Tacoma	J Richards, Pa
L D Dungan, Olympia	E F Thompson, Lafayette
M Jordan, Seattle	J Adlar, Jr, Astoria
G Libby, White river	

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.

J H Dabidson, S F	Wm Savage, Sheridan
A L Pease, Astoria	J W Curry, Dayton
H Chapman, Yakama	W R Gilmore & wf, Salem
C T Ralston, Albany	T H Tongue, Hillsboro
J Kaminsky, Lebanon	A M Fletcher, Eugene
J P Jackquet,	A D Miller,
M M Miller, Salem	Mrs Partridge, Kalama
H N Alkire, Or City	A P Fletcher, Dayton
G Alkire,	C Thomas, Klickitat
J Norton, Dalles	C D Simpson, Albany

KOHN, the Clothier, is at present in San Francisco purchasing new goods for the Spring trade, a portion of which will be shipped on the *Ajax* to arrive about the 5th proximo. During his absence the clerks in charge of the establishment will attend to the wants of old and new customers. The rare bargains go to Kohn's, opposite National Bank. They can provide you with anything in the clothing line. Do not delay, but call while the opportunity to buy cheap is offered.

Although there is no immediate prospect of the building of the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad, the firm of BECK & WALDMAN are still prepared to give customers, old and new, the very best bargains in clothing. They have a splendid stock and propose to keep it complete. New Goods arrive per every steamer. Youths' clothing continues especially at this house. Call to-day, or at any time you happen to pass.

FATAL INFATUATION.

Do not, as you value life, entertain the idea that a cough is one of those casual local affections which require but little attention. This species of infatuation is fatal to thousands. A cough is the *first notice of consumption*; remember that. Annihilate the danger by extinguishing the complaint. The means await you at every drug store. HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR will in every instance, effect a perfect cure of the threatening ailment without causing nausea, for it is pleasant to the palate as well as infallible.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS—Cure in one minute.

HORTICULTURE.

PRUNING, ITS PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE.

[From the Pacific Rural Press.]

EDITORS PRESS:—This is one of the most important operations connected with the management of trees. It may therefore be reasonably presumed that no one is capable of managing trees successfully without knowing well how to prune, what to prune, and when to prune.

This knowledge can only be acquired by a careful study of the structure of trees; because the pruning applied to a tree must be adapted to its particular habits of growth and mode of bearing its fruit.

In view of this fact, I should say something of the structure and mode of formation of the different parts of fruit trees, but to enter into a full detail of all of these facts would consume too much time and space for my present limits.

The idea that our bright California sun and clear atmosphere render pruning an almost unnecessary operation, has not only been inculcated by horticultural writers, but has been acted upon in practice to such an extent that more than three-fourths of all the bearing fruit trees in the country are at this moment, either lean, ill-shaded skeletons, or the reads are perfect masses of wood unable to yield more than one box of fruit in ten, well matured, colored and ripened. [The same has been taught in Oregon where the climate is not always so bright.—ED. OREGONIAN.]

This is actually the case, even in what may be called, in comparison, well managed orchards.

PRUNING TO RENEW THE GROWTH IN STUNTED TREES.

It frequently happens that trees, from neglect and other causes, become stunted and almost cease to grow, the sap vessels become contracted and every part assumes a comparatively dormant condition.

In such cases they are cut back, the number of their buds and leaves is reduced, the whole force of the sap is made to act upon the small number remaining, and thus enable them to produce vigorous young shoots. These send down new woody matter to the stem; new roots are also formed, and thus the whole tree is renewed and invigorated.

PRUNING TO INDUCE FRUITFULNESS.

This is conducted on the principle that whatever is favorable to rapid, vigorous growth, is unfavorable to the immediate production of fruit.

Hence, the object in view must be to check growth and impede the circulation of the sap—just the opposite of pruning to renew growth. The only period at which this pruning can be performed, is after vegetation has commenced.

If a tree is severely pruned immediately after it has put forth its leaves, it receives such a check as to be unable to produce a vigorous growth, the same season; the sap is impeded in its circulation, and the result is that a large number of the young shoots that would have made vigorous wood branches had they not been checked, assume the character of fruit-spurs and branches.

PRUNING TO DIMINISH FRUITFULNESS.

Is conducted on the same principle as that to renew growth, for this, in fact, is the object. The removal of large branches, where they are to be entirely separated from the tree, is often very clumsily performed. They are either cut so that a portion of the base of the branch remains and sends out vigorous shoots, defeating the objects of the pruning; or they are cut so close that a portion of the wood of the main branch on the stem is taken with them, and a wound made which requires years to heal up. But these extremes should be carefully avoided.

THE SEASON FOR PRUNING.

In California I would say that all fruit trees should be pruned in the dormant season—especially the apple and the pear; the peach and prune just as the buds begin to swell. [And why not in Oregon.] The fruit and leaf buds are then easily distinguished from one another, and the objects of pruning is accomplished with more precision.

Grapes, gooseberries and currants, may also be pruned at any time in winter. The cherry-tree should always be lightly pruned, because severe amputations almost invariably produce the gum.

Where it is absolutely necessary in the spring, the wound should be coated with grafting composition.

THE THEORY

Of the pruning of fruit trees rests on the following general principles:

1.—The vigor of a tree subjected to pruning depends, in a great measure, on the equal distribution of sap in all its branches. 2.—Prune the branches of the most vigorous parts very short, and those of the weak parts long. 3.—Leave a large quantity of fruit on the strong part, and remove the whole or greater part from the feeble. 4—Bend the strong parts and keep the weak erect. 5.—Remove from the vigorous the superfluous shoots as early in the season as possible, and from the feeble parts as late as possible. 6.—Pinch early the soft extremities of the shoots on the vigorous parts, and as late as possible on the feeble parts; excepting, always, any shoots which may be too vigorous for their position. 7.—The sap acts with greater force and produces more vigorous growth on a branch or shoot pruned short, than on one pruned long. 8.—The sap, tending always to the extremities of the shoots, causes the terminal to push with greater vigor than the laterals. 9.—The more the sap is obstructed in its circulation, the more likely it will be to produce fruit buds. 10.—The leaves serve to prepare the sap absorbed by the roots for the nourishment of the tree, and aid the formation of buds on the shoots. All trees therefore that are deprived of their leaves are liable to perish.

If these principles and practices of pruning be carefully studied in connection with the habits of growth and bearing of the different fruit trees, pruning will be comparatively an easy matter.

The mode of obtaining any particular form or character cannot fail to be perfectly plain and simple; yet no one need hope to accomplish in all things the precise results aimed at, for even the most skillful operator is sometimes disappointed. But those who give constant attention to their trees will always discover a failure in time to apply a remedy. I insist upon it because I have been taught it by most abundant experience—that the most unremitting watchfulness is necessary in conducting trees in particular forms. It is not by any means labor that is required, but attention that the most delicate hand can perform. Fifteen or twenty minutes at a time, say three times a week during active growth, will be sufficient to examine every shoot on a moderate collection of orchard trees; for the eye very soon becomes trained so well to the work that a glance at a tree will detect the parts that are either too strong or too weak, or that in any way require attention.

This is one of the most interesting features in the management of orchard trees. We are never allowed to forget them. From day to day they require some attention and offer some new point of interest that attracts us to them and augments our solicitude for their prosperity, until it actually grows into enthusiasm.

W. H. NASH.

If you haven't tried *that* coffee, do so at once. Fabre & Barnes, Central Market.

Assisting Nature.—It is of no use attempting to force nature. She won't stand it, and rebels. She must be coaxed, as it were, not driven. For instance, in attempting to overcome constipation or indigestion, violent, or what physicians call, by way of euphony, "heroic" treatment, is sure to defeat the purpose in view which is, or should be, to permanently remedy the evil. The use of drastic cathartics is especially to be deprecated, for although they temporarily overcome costiveness, yet the intestines are so weakened and inflamed by them as to be rendered unfit to perform the ejective function properly. How much better to assist nature in such a case with such a mild and salutary aperient as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which strengthens at the same time that they relieve the bowels. Not only as this result achieved by their use, but the activity of the torpid liver is restored, the stomach invigorated, and the entire system greatly benefited.

THOSE WHO SUFFER from nervous irritations, itching uneasiness, and the discomfort that follows from an enfeebled and disordered state of the system, should take AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and cleanse the blood. Purge out the lurking distemper that undermines the health, and the constitutional vigor will return.

IMPORTANT.—Indorsed by the Medical profession. DR. WM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS cures Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Chest. DR. TOWNSLEY'S TOOTHACHE ANODYNE cures in one MINUTE.

Lung and Throat Disorders remedied by JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

Every one should know that the panacea which has stood the test of nearly half a century of trial in the cure of coughs, colds, bronchitis, influenza and whooping-cough, is DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. It maintains in the fullest degree its well earned reputation. All sufferers should try it.

A PROSPECTIVE "BONANZA."

THE CALIFORNIA BLUE LEAD IN OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Over the signature of "Andrew Cassidy, Mountaineer," the following letter appears in the *Scientific Press* of San Francisco, of February 6th:

In the early days of "forty-nine and fifty," the miners were of the opinion that when the rivers, creeks and ravines were worked out that the placer mines of California would be exhausted, but such is not the case, for since that time there has been another class of mines discovered, commonly called the deep gravel mines, of which the "Blue Lead" is the most extensive and profitable. This lead was discovered first at Minnesota, in Sierra county, and was traced north across the entire county, to Feather river, where the miners lost all trace of it. The reason of their not finding the lead further north was this: As far as the miners traced the lead's course was due north and south, but at Feather river it takes a turn and runs northwest through the mountains, close to Lassen's Butte, thence to Shasta Butte, thence to Cottonwood and Jacksonville, in Oregon.

In 1857, accompanied by four others, I left Yreka, Siskiyou county, to see if we could find any traces of that famous Blue Lead. We were all aware, however, of the existence of a gravel lead between Cottonwood and Jacksonville, but the lead, on the surface, was so unlike that of Sierra county, that we were of opinion that it was a different lead. But in the course of our travels we came across a gravel lead in all appearance the same as that at Cottonwood. We then turned south and followed it through the mountains, until we reached Feather river traveling due southeast, and to our surprise we found the identical lead connected with the Blue Lead, leaving a space from Cottonwood to Feather river unprospected for that famous Blue Lead.

Various are the opinions pertaining to the gravel, it being found so high, even on the tops of the highest mountains. The prevailing opinion is that it is from a river that flowed from north to south. Such is also my opinion from the fact that it has a rim to it. The rim is the bedrock projecting out on the side of the mountain, and then pitching back into the mountain or deep channel, commonly termed the pitch of the rock. The miners have to tunnel through it to drain their mine. In some places the miners have tunneled 2,000 feet before striking pay ore.

This lead has been found in Sierra county, and extends north and south the entire length of the county. In Nevada county it has not been so extensively worked or identified, but the miners have worked several other beds of quartz gravel, all the offshoots of the Blue Lead. This lead is about 1,000 feet wide and must be tunneled and drifted. Those in Nevada county are principally worked by hydraulic washing.

In 1870, I again resolved to extend my explorations for the Blue lead into the State of Oregon; so in the month of June in that year, I crossed Rogue river, about seven miles above Jacksonville and ascended the Cascade mountain on the east side, and when within 500 or 700 feet of the summit, I could see here and there some smooth quartz gravel. I then started north on that level, parallel with the mountain, and when about 30 miles from Rogue river I found a quartz gravel bed, in all appearance the same as I traced through California.

I continued my travel parallel with the mountains until I reached Mount Hood, finding the gravel the entire distance, and when near Mount Hood, I looked through my glass off into Washington Territory, and I could see the same class of landmarks that have guided me through California and Oregon.

I then resolved to explore Washington Territory the following summer, so again in 1871, I crossed the Columbia river at Umatilla and started on an Indian trail for the head of the Yakima river, where I had no trouble to find the gravel bed. I then started north to follow it until I reached the British Columbia line, and not wanting to explore any other than Uncle Sam's domain, I then turned back, designing at some future time to write out the foregoing.

Since writing the above my mind has wandered back to my several explorations, and I have come to the conclusion that the discovery of the Blue lead, or ancient river bed, to the extent as above stated will be or will lead to the grandest geological discovery that ever will be made in the mountain ranges of the Pacific coast, and I here state, that I am ready at any time to be the "Kit Carson," should there be any party of scientific gentlemen who desire to explore and investigate the above statement.

Samaritan Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock, in Odd Fellows Temple, corner of First and Alder streets. Members of the Order are invited to attend. By order of N. G.

Hassalo Lodge No. 15, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Friday evening at 8 o'clock, in Odd Fellows Temple, corner First and Alder streets. Members of the Order are invited to attend. By order of N. G.

Harmony Encampment No. 4, I. O. of R. C.—Meets Tuesday Evening at Good Templars' Hall, corner Third and Alder streets, at 7½ o'clock.

BE YOUR OWN DOCTOR.

Save yourself many dollars in money and many pangs of pain by keeping PRATT'S ABOLITION OIL constantly on hand and using it for all lameness and pain. The great popularity of our ABOLITION OIL is owing to the fact that we spare neither labor nor expense in preparing it. *It is always here and, always shall keep it, up to its original standard of unparalleled excellence.* ABOLITION OIL cures rheumatism, gout, sprains, stiff and swollen joints, bruises, neuralgia, lame back, pleurisy, sciatica, sore throat, cramps, colic, cholera morbus, diarrhoea, nervous head-ache, tooth-ache, ear-ache and all aches and pains internal and external. Sold by all druggists.

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.

Strengthen and regulate your system. Renew your age. You can do it by using the Regulator and Purifier, PRATT'S NEW LIFE. Stir up your torpid liver; stimulate your kidneys; regulate your bowels; cure and prevent fever and ague, piles, dyspepsia, jaundice, dropsy, heart disease, and all bilious complaints with the great vegetable remedy, PRATT'S NEW LIFE. For sale by all druggists.

A. McBoyle & Co., Druggists, 604 Washington street San Francisco, manufacturers and sole proprietors.

WANTS.

WANTED.

SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY AN AMERICAN Lady. Good references given. Address "B." this office.

TO LET.

FOR RENT.

A SUIT OF ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, and one single room, furnished, in a private family, and Board, within five minutes walk of Front street. Inquire at THIS OFFICE.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WILLIAMS & KRUMBEIN,
Architects,
Office—Room 17 Dekum's Building.

E. M. BURTON,
ARCHITECT,
Over H. Boyd's Insurance Office, on First,
Bet. Washington and Stark Streets,
PORTLAND.

H. W. DILG,
Locksmith, Safe-Maker & Bell-Hanger,
Washington Street, between First and Front.

MY PATRONS AND CUSTOMERS WILL FIND me at the above place ready at a moment's notice to do any kind of work in my line. Locks and Safes repaired at short notice and in No. 1 style. Bells hung in the latest style. Patent models made to order.

R. DINSMORE, Broker,
72 First Street.
Money loaned on real estate and personal securities. Legal Tenders bought and sold. GOLD DUST BOUGHT. Interest allowed on time deposits of coin. Exchange on S. F.

REMOVED.

C. H. MYERS,
PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM FITTER,
HAS REMOVED TO
Corner Front and Taylor Streets.
The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

CITY FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOP
JOHN HONEYMAN & CO.
Corner Columbia and Front Sts., Portland, Oregon.
HAVING recently rebuilt and enlarged our Works, we are now prepared to fill all orders for any Work in our line, viz:
PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENGINES, GRIST AND SAW MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, IRON FRONTS.
IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS of every description furnished at short notice at lowest market rates
Repairing promptly attended to. ja27d1y

WILLAMET IRON WORKS,
Incorporated September 14, 1865,
CORNER OF NORTH FRONT AND "E" STREETS.
P. FITTBOGEN, Secretary............PETER TAYLOR, President.
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, BOILER MAKERS, GENERAL MACHINISTS AND ENGINE BUILDERS,
MANUFACTURE AND HAVE FOR SALE
High and Low Pressure Marine and Stationary ENGINES and BOILERS; Saw Mills; Grist Mills; Quartz, Mining and Agricultural Machinery.
WATER WHEELS of several patterns, equal to any imported, on hand and made to order, of any size.
REPAIRING OF MACHINERY AND BOILERS promptly attended to and executed with neatness and dispatch.
THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF PATTERNS North of San Francisco. No charge for the use of them.
Agents for Knowles' Patent Steam Pump, the best in use. Also, Agents for the Ammoniacal Preparation for the Prevention and Removal of Boiler Scale.
DeGroot's Ornamental Iron Fence; a variety of Beautiful Patterns for Cemeteries, etc.
House Castings, Etc., Etc.
JAMES LOTAN, Superintendent.
jal tf

BANKS.

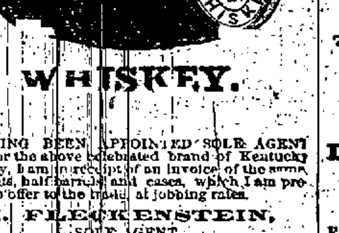
LADD & TILTON, BANKERS.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED, AND COIN AND CURRENCY accounts kept, subject to Check at sight.
COLLECTIONS made and proceeds promptly remitted.
INTEREST FROM DATE paid on Coin Time Deposits.
Coin & Currency Exchange
(Sight and Telegraphic,) for sale on
SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK,
ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO.
Bills of Exchange,
Drawn in the usual way, for any sum desired, on
LONDON, HONG KONG,
PARIS, BERLIN,
FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF PORTLAND.
Designated Depositary and Financial Agent United States.
President............HENRY FAILING.
Cashier............JAMES STEEL.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN COIN OR CURRENCY subject to check at sight.
INTEREST ALLOWED on Time Deposits of Coin.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued available in the Atlantic Cities.
SIGHT EXCHANGE AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS, payable in Coin or Currency, for sale on NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS.
SIGHT or SIXTY DAY BILLS drawn in sums to suit, direct on LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

THE
BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA,
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid up Capital........$1,562,500
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO
$10,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—5 East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London.
BRANCHES
In Vancouver Island, British Columbia, San Francisco and Portland.
AGENCIES
In New York, Canada, Scotland and Ireland.
Exchange for Sale on
England, Ireland, Scotland, New York and Canada.
INTEREST ALLOWED on Time Deposits at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. PER ANNUM for periods of three months and upwards.
Approved Bills discounted or Collected. Loans made on available collaterals.
EDWIN RUSSELL, Manager.

MASONIC SAVINGS AND LOAN BANK,
NO. 6 POST STREET, MASONIC TEMPLE, San Francisco. Moneys received on Term and Ordinary Deposit—Dividends paid Semi-Annually. Loans made on approved security. Certificates of Deposit issued payable at New York, Philadelphia, Boston and the principal cities of the Atlantic States and Canada. This Bank solicits the patronage of all persons. Wm. H. Culver, President, Frances Smith, Vice President; H. T. Graves, Sec'y. Leonidas E. Pratt, Attorney. aldawsm

BLUE LICK



WHISKEY.
HAVING BEEN APPOINTED SOLE AGENT for the above celebrated brand of Kentucky Whisky, I am in receipt of an invoice of the same, in barrels, half barrels and cases, which I am prepared to offer to the trade at jobbing rates.
H. FLECKENSTEIN,
SOLE AGENT,
Wholesale Dealer in Wines and Liquors,
No. 1½ First near Taylor street.

A BARGAIN.
FOR SALE AT VERY LOW FIGURES THE following valuable property, six miles below Salem, on west bank of Willamette River: One STEAM SAW MILL, with PLANER, &c.; one STEAM FLOURING MILL, machinery new and of latest improvements. Both in good order, in the center of a splendid wheat district. Flour loaded into steamers from mill. Comprise 4 acres of land, warehouse, dwelling, &c. Will sell entire or Flour Mill only. For terms and particulars address LINCOLN MILLING CO.,
Lincoln, Polk Co., Ogn.
fe5dlmwit

Treasurer's Notice.
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SALEM, Jan. 29, 1875.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THERE IS money in the Treasury applicable to the payment of the following warrants drawn on the Treasury since the 14th day of September, 1874, to-wit: Nos. 203, 293, 373, 374, 381, 386, 391, 395, 401, 406, 394, 397, 403, 407, 408, 411, 431, 433, 410, 477, 478, 480, 487, 488, 489, 451, 452, 457, 459, 461, 493, 492, 491, 494, 415, 406, 497, 498, 499, 506, 449, 509, 511, 512, 514, 515, 516, 517, 520, 521, 522, 523, 525, 529, 530, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 546, 548, 549, 551, 552, 564, 567, 582, 299.
Interest on the above warrants will not be allowed after this date.
A. H. BROWN,
State Treasurer.
jan 29d1w

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SALEM, January 21, 1875.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THERE are funds now on hand in the Treasury applicable to the payment of warrants drawn on the Treasurer since the 14th day of September, A. D. 1874, to-wit: Nos. 96, 244, 245, 261, 265, 266, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 268, 270, 280, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 292, 290, 291, 318, 303, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 320, 321, 322, 294, 296, 323, 325, 327, 279, 328, 331, 336, 337, 339, 339, 334, 343, 335, 346, 348, 351, 352, 353, 354, 358, 361, 340, 366.
Interest will not be allowed after this date.
A. H. BROWN, State Treasurer.

SADDLERY.
WELCH & MORGAN,
FRONT ST., 2d DOOR NORTH of Yamhill;
Manufacturers and Importers of



SADDLES,
HARNESS,
And Kerby's Genuine
SANTA CRUZ HARNESS LEATHER
ALSO
Hill's Concord Team, Stage and Buggy Harness.
We Warrant all articles, which we sell at the LOWEST RATES.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION.
L. B. HARRIS. | F. CLAY. | CHAS. L. DELL.
HARRIS, DELL & CO.,
SHIPPING,
Forwarding & Commission
MERCHANTS,
Proprietors
STAR LINE PACIFIC PACKETS
No. 40 California street,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
No. 88 Front street,
PORTLAND, OGN.
Liberal Advances made on Consignments

PROPOSALS FOR IRON
FOR THE
CAPITOL BUILDING
AT SALEM, OREGON.
BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE of the Board of Capitol Building Commissioners for the following Iron, viz:
46 Window Sills, 9 feet 4 inches long; 1 foot 10 inches wide.
2 Window Sills, 11 feet 8 inches long; 1 foot 10 inches wide.
46 Window Caps, 9 feet 5 inches.
96 Brackets for window pilasters.
90 Corbels, under window sills.
22 Pieces Bed Moulding, 2 feet 4½ inches long.
64 Pilaster Caps.
48 Key Stones.
48 Ornaments, in panels.
380 Leaves, for medallions.
760 Ornaments, on side medallions.
This iron must be furnished within the time and made to conform to the plans and specifications of the same, as described in the detailed drawing and specifications now to be seen in the office of the Architect, W. W. Piper, in Salem.
Said bids must be accompanied by an undertaking, with two or more sureties of not less than five per cent. of the amount of said bid, conditioned that if the contract be awarded to the said bidder he will enter into bonds for the faithful performance of said contract.
The bids received by the Board for said iron, will be opened by said Board at their office in Salem, on the 27th day of February, 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day.
The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids that shall in their judgment not be accompanied with sufficient sureties, and also to reject all the bids in case all shall be too high.
Cash, in coin, will be paid on delivery of the iron at Salem.
By order of the Board.
H. STAPLETON, President.
F. L. WILLIS, Secretary. j28 20d

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Daily Oregonian.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 24, 1875.

AFRICAN SUPERSTITIONS.

Dr. Livingstone's journals do not contain much that is new concerning negro character; but there are a few anecdotes relating to some superstitions current among them which we do not remember to have met with before:

"If the child cuts the upper front teeth before the lower it is killed as unlucky; this is a widespread superstition. When I was among the Makololo in 1859 one of Sceleta's wives would not allow her servant's child to be killed for this; but few would have the courage to act in opposition to public feeling as she did. In Casembe's country if a child is seen to turn from one side to the other in sleep it is killed. They say of any child who has what they consider these defects 'he is an Arab child,' because the Arabs have none of this class of superstitions, and should any Arab be near, they give the child to him; it would bring ill luck, misfortunes, 'milando' or guilt to the family. These superstitions may account for the readiness with which the tribe parted with their children to Speke's followers. Mohammed says that these children must have been taken in war, as none sell their own offspring.

"If Casembe dreams of any man twice or three times he puts the man to death, as one who is practising secret arts against his life; if any one is pounding or cooking food for him he must preserve the strictest silence; these and other things show extreme superstition and degradation.

"The people of Katanga are afraid to dig for the gold in their country, because they believe that it has been hidden where it is by 'Ngolu,' who is the owner of it. The Arabs translate Ngolu by Satan—it means Mezimo, or departed spirits, too. The people are all oppressed by their superstitions; the fear of death is remarkably strong. The wagtails are never molested, because, if they were killed, death would visit the village. This, too, is the case of the small Whydah birds; the fear of death in the minds of the people saves them from molestation.

"Some Arabs believe that a serpent on one of the islands in the Nyanza lake has the power of speaking, and is the same that beguiled Eve. It is a crime at Ujiji to kill a serpent, even though it enters a house and kills a kid!"

An Indian Cremated.—The body of Pablo, the Indian that was killed last Saturday, was consumed with due Digger ceremony on Sunday, near the rancheria, about a mile east of town, and the performance was witnessed by many whites. From the time the body was received at the wigwam, on Saturday night, till the hour of its burning, on Sunday afternoon, it was surrounded by relatives of the deceased who gave vent to their grief in loud lamentations and death songs. Occasionally they would pull out handfuls of their hair and tear their cheeks with their finger nails. When the time arrived for the cremation the body was wrapped in blankets, lashed to a rail and borne upon the shoulders of two stalwart Indians to the funeral pile. The pyre had a few large logs for its main support, and was built about three feet high with dry fagots. The body was then laid upon the heap, together with all the worldly goods of the departed brave. The mourners then took up their position on the windward side, and at a comfortable distance from the fire. Torches were then applied at several places and the flames began their work. Then the relatives set up a loud wailing. Some swayed their bodies to and fro and beat their breasts in transports of grief; some raised their eyes to heaven, uttering weird prayers, while others expressed their woe by gathering tufts of grass and throwing them on the burning pile. The sight of the roasting body was sickening. The flesh became charred and blackened, and, as the cords and muscles contracted, the arms, legs and trunk were moved with writhings and contortions as though the form had life and sense of feeling. The Indian had died in a drunken debauch, and when the flames penetrated his body the alcohol ignited and burned in a blue flame for several minutes. Chief Francisco, who was boss stoker, then replenished the fire, and with a long stick pushed the projecting limbs into the center of the flames, uttering grunts of satisfaction at the successful progress of cremation. The whole operation required about three hours' time, although not much was left to be seen of the body after the first hour. When the burning was over, the remaining ashes were buried, and the Indians solemnly filed away, muttering the equivalent in their tongue of "peace to his ashes."—*Russian River Flag, February 4th.*

The Cigar Crop.—Smokers will be interested to learn, as they can from the last official report of the tobacco trade, that in spite of the apparent abundance of Spanish cigars in every shop, there were during the last year twenty-three domestic cigars manufactured in the United States, and the tax thereon paid, for every cigar that was imported and paid duty during the same time. A little figuring on the data given in this report reveals the astonishing fact that the average number of cigars smoked in the United States during each twenty-four hours is 5,168,000. These statements seem to have a peculiar impressiveness at this time, in connection with the notices of the life and labors of the late Mr. Trask. There is, however, another side to the matter; the smoker not only pays for his enjoyment—pays the piper, as we might say—but he contributes heavily to the support of his Government, which could hardly get along now without the tobacco revenue. For instance, during the last fiscal year the total amount of import duties from this interest paid in gold, $4,150,060 41; total amount of taxes paid in currency, $33,242,875 62; grand total, $38,392,936 03.

Why Birds Migrate.—During a long attack of illness at Helsingfors, in Finland, the Swedish poet Runeberg has occupied himself by observing the habits of birds, and especially regarding their habits of migration; concerning which he offers the ingenious explanation that it is the result of an intense longing for light. When the day shortens in the north, the birds go south; but as soon as the long northern days set in with their luminous long-drawn hours the wanderers return to their old haunts. It is generally supposed that they move southward to get more abundant food; but why do they leave the rich southern feeding-grounds to return northward? Simply because one thing is richer there, and that is light. The same instinct that makes plants turn to the light and stretch their branches to reach it, also works in birds and compels them to fly after and follow it. The bird of passage is of noble origin; he bears a motto, and his motto is, *Lux mea dux.*

"Now You Begin to Talk."—On a certain occasion the counsel took some exception to the ruling of the court on some point and a dispute arose.

"If the Court please," said the counsel, and at the same time picked up a volume.

"There is no referring to any book," exclaimed the Court, angrily. "I have decided the p'int."

"But, your Honor—" persisted the attorney.

"Now, I don't want to hear anything on the subject," yelled the Court. "I tell you again I have decided the p'int."

"I know that," was the rejoinder, "I am satisfied of that; but this is a volume of Blackstone. I am certain that he differs with your Honor, and I only want to show you what a fool Blackstone was."

"Ah, indeed," exclaimed the Court, "now you begin to talk."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Financial.

Tuesday Evening, February 23, 1875.

Gold in New York, 114¼.

Legal Tenders in Portland—buying, 87½; selling 88½.

Legal tenders in San Francisco, 87½ buying, 88 selling.

Sight exchange on San Francisco, coin ½ pe dis.; currency ½ of 1 per cent. prem.

Sight exchange on New York, coin ¾ of one per cent prem., and currency ¼ of one per cent.

Price of Sterling exchange in New York, $4 84½@4 88.

Gold bars, 725@750.

The Liverpool wheat market was still reported declining at last advices. Average California cargoes for prompt shipment were quoted at 8s 11d per cental. California average, ex warehouse, 9s 2d@9s 5d; and 9s 6d@10s per cental for club. Oregon not quoted but commands highest rate.

The feeling in financial circles appears to be but little changed since the resumption of business and the opening of all the lines of transportation connecting with this city. Money is in fair supply for the current legitimate demand, and no serious pressure is felt in any direction, though the circulating capital of the country is comparatively small. The entire season has been one in which no great margins have been anticipated or realized, and traders have acted wisely in not branching out, but confining themselves to the amount of business which their own resources would support; have escaped the embarrassment which would have attended extensive speculation.

Money is offering in limited sums by outside parties at the usual rates and commissions, while the city banks are supplying their regular patrons with all the accommodations called for. The grain and flour trade is making but few demands for aid, as there are now a number of buyers virtually out of the market and intending to remain out until freights and ours, home wheat market are lower or the prospect of the English breadstuffs market has materially improved.

Trade of a general nature is manifestly better than it has been before since the beginning of the year, and quite a number of buyers are in the market making selections for interior stocks which are reported to have run pretty low in a majority of cases. The opening of the upper Columbia will enable merchants to fill many orders already in hand from points east of the mountains, and freights in that direction will be heavy for awhile. The export trade is also lively, and for the month will foot up quite handsomely for our State. The reduction of freights by river steamers from Albany is fortunate for both farmers and merchants. This reduction, we are informed, is equivalent to about four cents a bushel on wheat, and in the same proportion other down freights.

The grain market is not changed in any of its essential features since our report yesterday, quotations just about as then.

Grain and Provision Reports.

Chicago elevators at the commencement of business on Monday, Feb. 8th, contained 1,556,006 bushels of wheat, 1,512,676 bushels of corn, 537,143 bushels of oats, 12,564 bushels of rye, and 181,087 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 5,983,125 bushels, against 5,856,751 bushels one week before, and 6,153,316 bushels at the same period last year.

The amount of grain on board vessels in the Chicago harbor on Feb. 11th, was 166,570 bushels of wheat, and 95,007 bushels corn.

Milwaukee warehouses, at the close of business Feb. 6th, contained 1,649,005 bushels of wheat, 11,956 bushels of corn, 63,813 bushels of oats, 7,983 bushels of rye, 135,059 bushels of barley, 35,868 bushels of malt.

Below will be found the amount of grain in sight in the States and Canada, January 30, 1875: Wheat, 12,134,566 bushels; corn, 6,170,363 bushels; oats, 2,689,021 bushels; barley, 1,671,677 bushels.

The exports from the leading seaboard ports during the week ending Feb. 11th, include 5,926 barrels of pork, 5,352,038 pounds of lard, 8,112,912 pounds of bacon, 41,716 barrels of flour, 229,983 bushels of wheat, 761,275 bushels of corn.

Miscellaneous.

Honolulu advices to February 6th reports that San Francisco sugar refiners had made a proposition to take the whole Hawaiian sugar crop for 1875 at 4½c at Honolulu, or 5c per lb. delivered at San Francisco, the sugar not to be above No. 10 grade and contain 93 deg. saccharine matter. The schooner Humboldt, from Humboldt, and Fannie Hare, from Nanaimo, had arrived, and the former had sailed for Tahiti and the latter for Valparaiso.

A private letter from Sydney, Australia, states that the Adelaide wheat crop was all gathered and that the surplus amounted to 200,000 tons, or more than double the amount required by all the colonies. The market for cereals offers no inducements for shipments from this port. The flour by last steamer was offering at £10 10s per ton, the wheat 5s 6d, and the oats at 4s per bushel. The arrivals by sail from this coast included the Nation's Hope, with flour, oats and barley, and the W. H. Besse with lumber from Portland. The lumber sold at 17s@20s 6d for tongued and grooved boards. Oregon salmon had been advanced from $2 19@2 34 per doz. 1lb tins. The following vessels were on the berth: Canada, Chrysomene, Douglass, Levi Stevens, Sierra Nevada and W. H. Besse. The Condorrellt Auckland on the 7th January for San Francisco. The ship Wildwood, from Burrard Inlet with lumber, had arrived at Port Chalmers.

A large accumulation of cars at San Francisco that must be returned to the east, has induced the railroad company to lower the rate of freight on barley to $1 per 100 lbs. The market for barley has been dull and weak for some time, under the influence of free offerings, and a revival of trade which would take away the remaining surplus would be of much advantage.

A contract was closed at Cincinnati a few days ago for 12,000 tons of iron rails for the Cincinnati and Southern railroad at $52 75 per ton, and for 11,000 tons of Bessemer steel rails at $70 75 per ton delivered. Eighteen months ago these rails would have cost $84 per ton for the iron and $110 for the steel. The fall in price of iron rails, therefore, has been 60 per cent. and in steel rails 50 per cent. Steel rails are now cheaper than iron rails in 1873.

The same quality of iron that was sold readily, as fast as it could be made, at $54 per ton in 1873, now sells at $30—a fall of nearly 100 per cent. It will be seen that the same amount of money will buy twice as much pig-iron as in 1873, 60 per cent. more of iron rails and 50 per cent more of steel rails. The same remark applies, to a greater or less extent, to all other manufactured fabrics; all are cheaper than they were eighteen months ago.

There are $69,023,703 on deposit in the California savings banks by 84,281 depositors.

The number of American vessels totally lost in 1874 was 351; in 1873, 459 American vessels were totally lost or missing.

EXPORTS.

Per Hawaiian bark Mattie Macleay, dispatched for Honolulu by Corbitt & Macleay—50 bbls salmon, 270 hf bbls do, 50 cs do, 50 kits salmon bellies, 1,900 sks flour, 100 bush wheat, 201 cs bread, 10 cs hams and bacon, 10 bbls beef and pork, 200 bbls lime, 725 sks bran, 550 sks oats, 100 bxs apples, 60 cords stave bolts.

Per steamship Gussie Telfair, dispatched by G. S. S. Co. for Sitka and intermediate ports—2,760 sks flour, 205 sks bran, 95 sks middlings, 88 sks oats, 110 bush wheat, 305 sks oil meal, 22 sks chopped feed, 35 bales oat meal, 45 cs bacon, 2 cs hams, 20 cs crackers, 58 kegs and bbls sugar, 30 bxs soap, 7 cs lard, 420 sks salt, 77 bdls hoops, 8 bdls iron, 5 bxs tobacco, 15 doz pails, 2 cs cider, 10 bbls molasses, 60 sks potatoes, 2 bbls lime, 2 chests tea, 2 bbls oil, 2 gunnies rice, 3 do hominy, 2 bxs pearl barley, 6 drums cheese, 4 kegs dried apples, 1 bx eggs, 5 bxs split peas, 4 cs boots and shoes, 22 empty bbls and hf bbls, 11 cs dry goods and 24 miscellaneous packages.

Shipping Intelligence.

The steamship Gussie Telfair, with a full freight list for Sitka and intermediate ports sailed at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The steamship Oriflamme, due from San Francisco, had not arrived at a late hour this evening.

The bark Mattie Macleay will drop down the river to-night or to-morrow and complete her cargo for Honolulu by taking on 60 cords stave bolts.

The bark Spirit of the Dawn hauled up to Pacific wharf to-day, where she will take in a large lot of flour, and go down the river about Saturday next.

The ship Parsee and bark Muriel, loaded by the Salem Flouring Mills, are at Astoria about ready to go to sea.

Captain Ingersoll, who superintended the loading of the Lizzie C. Troop for J. McCraken & Co., has returned from Astoria, and reports that vessel will sail in a few days.

The British ship Carnarvon Castle is reported on her way and due at Astoria. She is a grain ship, but whether under charter we are not informed.

The barkentine Portland and schooner Superior, though both due from San Francisco are not yet reported as inside.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

San Francisco, Feb. 23.—Arrived—Steamer Ajax Portland; brig J. B. Ford, Yokohama; ship Revere Port Discovery; schr W. H. Myers, Seattle; ship Cequimb's, Port Madison.

Sailed—Bark D. C. Murray, Honolulu; ship Ivanhoe, Callao; Br ship Cape Race, Liverpool; Br ship Lonsdale, Cork.

San Francisco Markets.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

San Francisco, Feb. 23.—Flour—Extra, $5@5 12½.
Wheat—Shipping, $1 50; choice, $1 52½.
Barley—$1 35@1 60.
Oats—$1 60@1 85.
Hay—$10@17.
Bran—$14.
Potatoes—$1 70@1 85.
Corn—Yellow, $1 45@1 70.

Home Produce Market.

WHEAT—We are informed that a telegram from Liverpool, received in this city to-day, quotes Oregon cargoes offering in that market at 45s per quarter and no takers. Under such news it is a matter of some surprise that our home market keeps up as it does, the $1 37½, and some buyers even quote cargo lots at a slight advance on these rates.

FLOUR—There are some very large lots in the market, and prices seem to favor buyers. Shipments are quite active, and dealers are evidently working on small margins. We quote best brands at $4 25@4 50 per bbl, good outside and country brands $4, superfine $3 50@3 75 and dull.

OATS—The receipts during the week have averaged less than last, but the current demand is fairly supplied at 50@55c per bushel, sacks included.

BARLEY—There are but few transactions to note or to fix prices. Quotations include common feed to choice brewing and are furnished at $1 30@1 45, the latter only for the best.

FEED—Trade is not reported active, and prices are still furnished at $25@27 50 per ton for middlings, Bran $20@21; chop $25@27 50, shorts $20, oil cake $30.

HAY—No change in prices since last week; the supply is full for the current demand; good timothy quotable at $12@12 50 per ton.

POTATOES—The receipts are larger than last week and prices are slightly down; jobbing rates for good qualities 1¼c ℔ lb without sacks.

ONIONS—There is a slightly increased movement and choice lots command $2 25@2 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

BACON—The supply is good and trade somewhat improved. Quotations are 11@12½c ℔ lb for sides, 13@15c ℔ lb for hams, and 9@10c for shoulders. Exports are light at this season.

LARD—A good article in kegs quotable at 12@12½c; tins, ℔ lb, in tins 13@13½c.

BUTTER—The market is in better supply than last week, and prices have a downward tendency. We quote fresh roll and fancy print for table use at 30@37½c ℔ lb, lower grades ranging from 20@30c according to quality.

EGGS—The fancy prices reached early in the week have given way under full receipts and quotations are furnished to-day at 30c ℔ dozen, with a weakening tendency.

APPLES RIPE—We quote the few varieties in the market at 75c@$1 ℔ box.

DRIED APPLES—We quote the market as drooping. In sacks are not favored at more than 4½c ℔ lb, in kegs 5c.

CHICKENS—Choice lots of full grown are worth $4@4 50 ℔ dozen; common and mixed, $3 25@3 75.

DRESSED HOGS—Quotable at 6@6½c ℔ lb, with lessened demand and receipts.

BEEF CATTLE—Better prices are anticipated, and choice lots are favored now at 4c ℔ lb, net on foot; ordinary, 3½@3¾c.

MUTTON SHEEP—There are very few lots offering, and choice are worth $4 25@3 75 per head, and some at the extreme of $5.

HIDES AND FURS—A duller demand for shipping purposes prevails and receipts are light. We quote for choice dry 18c ℔ lb; green salted, 7c; green, 6½c; culls, 10@12c; elk, 22c ℔ lb; deer, 18@35c ℔ lb dried, and 30@37½c apiece, green; mink skins, each, $1@1 50; otter, $2@6; beaver, 75c@$1.

WOOL—Quotations have been running too high. Dealers are paying only 21 cents for best long grades, the range of prices for ordinary being 20@23 cents. Very few lots are offering.

General Merchandise.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Trade is quiet and prices for seasonable goods firm at current quotations. Mitchell Wagons, $120@145; Bain, 3½ inch to 1-inch thimble skein, $130@$160; Pacific do, $130@150. Seasonable Goods are in full supply.

BAGS AND BAGGING—Burlap, standard, 12½@13c; Flour, 98 lbs, 9½@10c; 49 lbs, 15@16c; Grain, 10½ oz, 22x36, 14@15c; Oat, 23x40, 14@15c; Bran, 10½ oz, 23x36, 14@16c; Flax Seed, 21x36, 12c; Wool, 3½ lbs, 40x90, 60@65c; Burlaps, 40 inch, 10, 10½, 11, 11½ and 12 oz; 12@16c; Seaming Twine, 3 ply flax, 40@45c; Roping, 5 ply flax, and jute, 40@45c; 1-4 Dutch Carpeting and Matting, 25c; Table Baizes, 10-yard lengths, wood and bronze patterns, 26 per piece.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Stocks on hand embrace full assortment; trade light, yet an active call for the favorite brands, like the Cordova kip and the genuine Webfoot boots for Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' wear the Button Boots take the lead. We quote Webfoot 2-sole kip boots, $51@54; Granger 4¼ up boots, $45@48; Mohawk Standing boots, $37 50@39; Calf Dress boots, ds & ts, $57@60; Boys' Kip Cordova boots, $30; Boys' Split do, $24; Rub'r do, $35@37; Knee, $48@51. Hibbard's hand made boots, Oregon manufacture, Cala. kip, ss tap $60; do do ds pg $58; Oregon kip ss and tap pg $58, do do ds sewed $66, pg $58; Fr calf pg and sewed $72@70; Fr calf B. S. $68@72 50; Phila calf ss $68@72 50; Fr kip extra, $80@85; Men's Oxfords $36; Men's brogans kip, $24@28; Women's calf balmorals $28 50@30; Misses do $22 50@24; Men's machine closed boots, $48@50.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Mill prices delivered in the city are, Fir lumber, rough $12 per M; edged, $14; surface sheathing, $16; siding, $20; rustic, $25; flooring, $22 50; roofing, $17 50; seasoned flooring, $25; one side planed, $20; four sides planed, $25; sidewalk and wharf flooring, $11; Laths, $3; Pickets, 1¼ inch lineal per 100, 75c; Lattice, 75c per 100; Shingles, $2 50@3 per M.

CANNED GOODS—Oysters, $2 25@2 75; Jams and Jellies, $4 00; Los Angeles Honey, $4 00; Strawberries, $4 00; Rasberries, $4 25; Blackberries, $4 00; Pine Apple, $3 50; Green Gage, $3 75@$4; Peaches, $4 00@$4 25; Pie Fruit, $3@$3 50; Green Peas, $3 50; Green Beans, $3 50; Lobsters, $3 50@$3 75; Clams, $4; Green Corn, $3 50@$3 75; Tomatoes, $2 00; Quinces, $3.

CEMENT, &c.—New Jersey, $6; Calcined Plaster, $5; Land Plaster, $2 50; Santa Cruz lime, $2 50; San Juan Lime, $2 50; English Portland Cement, $6 75; Hoffman's New York Cement, $6.

COFFEE—Market well sustained at the following jobbing prices: Costa Rica, 25; Guatemala, 25@27½; Java, 28; J. F. Jones & Co's Ground Java, 30c; Chartres, 35c; Phoenix Premium, 22½@25c. Rio, 25c.

DRUGS—Quotable in jobbing lots for Alum, 6c; Borax, 20@25c; Blue Vitrol, 11@12c; Potash, Grant's 16 cans, ℔ doz, $2 25; Rosin, 3c; bbl, $10@13; Saltpetre in kegs, 16@22c per lb; Soda Caustic, 8½@9c; Soda Ash, 4½@5c.

DRY GOODS—Standard drills, 15@16c; seconds 13c; sheetings, light, 11½c; medium, 12½c; standard 14@15½c; house lining, 8½c; bleached sheeting, ¾, 9@10½c; do, ⅞ 13½c; do, 4-4, 12½@15c; Cotton Checks, 13@30c; linen checks, 18@25c; cambrics, 10c; Cotton flannel, bleached, 16@20c; do, brown, 12½@15c; Cottonades, light, 20@25c; do, heavy, 25@45c; Denims, 18@30c; Hickory stripes, 12½@15c; Standard prints, 11c; seconds, do, 9c; Delaines, 18@20c; Linseys, 20c; 30c; Ticks, 34, 30½@30c; do, 4-4, 30@45c; Bear Duck, 24c; Table Linen, damask, brown, 55@75c; do, damask, bleached, 70@$1; Diaper linen, $0@37½c; Alpaca, black, 25@75c; Waterproof, $1 10@1 25; Crash, 10@15c; Ginghams—Domestic, 15@20c; Scotch, 22@30; Lawns 15@27c; Percales, 15@30.

FISH—Cod, Pacific, 8c; Eastern, 9c; Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ hf bbl, $10 50, do No. 2, $9 50; do, kits, No. 1, $2 50; do, No. 2, $2 50; Salmon, pickled, hf bbl $5, bbl, $9; Canned, fresh, 2lb cans, $3 00 per doz; 1lb $2 25; Sardines, qrs, $2 25; hfs, $3 50.

FRUITS (dried) AND PRESERVES—Peaches, 11½@12½; Hungarian Prunes, 17c; Plums, pitless, 12@15c; Raisins, in bxs, $3 75; hf do, $4 00@4 25; quarter, $1 25@$1 60; eighth boxes, $5 7; Zante Currants, 10½@11½c; Oregon do, 10@12c; Citron, 40@45c.

METALS—Market for jobbing lots for Iron—Scotch and English pig reported in San Francisco, $45; refined bar, ℔ lb, 4½c; Sheet, 14 to 20, 9c; do, 24 to 27, 10c. Copper—Sheathing, ℔ lb, 42c; do, Yellow, 19c; Sheathing, bronze, tinned 63c; do old, 16c. Tin Plates—Plates, charcoal, IX per box, $17 50; do I C char, $16; Roofing Plates, $17; Banca Tin labs ℔ lb, 62½c. Steel—English cast steel, ℔ lb, 20c. Lead—Pig ℔ lb, 9@10; Sheet, 15c; Pipe, 12c; Bar, 10@10½c. Zinc—Sheets ℔ lb, 11c. Babbit metal, 30@40. Quicksilver, 95c.

NAILS—Quotable 60d to 10d, $4 75 ℔ keg; 8d $5 75; 6d, $5 75; 4d and 5d, $6 50; cut spikes, $5 75 ℔ keg; finishing and bradheads, $1 ℔ keg advance on corresponding sizes, common; hot nails, 75c ℔ keg advance on price of common, same size.

NUTS—Almonds, 25@30c; Brazil, 20c; Filberts 22½c; Hickory, 20c; Peanut, 12c; Pecan, 20c; Walnuts, 12½@13c.

OILS—We quote our market in jobbing lots—Devoe's coal, 31@35c ℔ gal; Downer's, 30@35c; Standard, 37½c; Crystaline (in 5 gal cans) 50c; Gaslight, 30c; China Nut, 80@85c; Lard in cases, extra, $1 25; No 1, $1 10; in bbls, extra, $1 10; Linseed, Pioneer (Salem) Mills $1 10 @ 1 15 ℔ gallon.

OREGON WOOLEN GOODS—Family Blankets, Superfine, $22; XX $13; X $11 50; No. 1 extra, bound, $10, No. 1, bound, $9 50; No. 2, 4 point, $8 50; No 3 3 pt $6 50. Col'd Blankets, 8 pt Gray, black border, $5 50; do, fancy border, $6 75; 3 pt Vicuna, $7 00. 3 pt Scarlet, $8 25; 3 pt Green, $7 00. 3 pt Blue, $6 75; 3 pt Indian Striped, $7 25; 4 pt Gray fancy B, $7 75; BB $6 75; 4 pt Vicuna, $9 25; 4 pt Scarlet, $11; 4 pt Green, $9 25; 4 pt Blue, $9 00; 4 pt Indian, $9 50; No. 1 Gray, $9 50. Flannels; Blue Mix Twilled, 52½c ℔ yd; Scarlet, 57½c; White, plain, 42½c; Twilled, 52½c; Fancy Shirting twill'd, 50c; Plain Colored, 40 to 45; Scarlet plain, 47½c. Cloths; Hard Times, $1@$1 15; Cassimeres, $1 20 to $1 35; Cassimeres, 6-4, $2 10; Doeskins, $1 15 to $1 35; Tweeds, 90 to $1. Yarn White and Gray, $1 25, Scarlet, $1 50; Repellant, $1 30; Clouded, $1 60.

PAINTS—We quote market in jobbing lots for Averill's chemical, ℔ gal, $2 75; Atlantic, 13½@14½; Bartlett, 11@12; North River, 11; Greenback, 10½; Wm. Brown & Sons, 13; French Zinc white, 16; Devoe's Zinc, white, 12; Lampblack, Eddy's 50@60; German-town, 50@70; ordinary, 25; Venetian red, 6@8; Havre Ocre, 5@7, red lead, 12½@13, Litharge, 13@14; fire proof, 5@6 cents.

RICE—The supplies are not excessive, and jobbers receive through the San Francisco market; quotable, China, 6½@7½c; Patna, 7½c; Island, 8@8½c. No Carolina in market.

SALERATUS—Barton's, 8@8½c; Donnelly's 8; Babbitts, 10@10½c.

SALT—Ground Rock, $13 ℔ ton; Carman Island, $20@21; Liverpool, coarse, in 200lb sacks, $20; do in 100lb sacks, $22 50, do fine, in 200lb sacks, 25 00, do in 100lb sacks, $32 50, do in 50lb sacks, $32 50@35.

SOAP—Quotable firm for R. Irving & Co's in jobbing lots at 6@6½.

STARCH—The agents' rates with the usual discount off to the trade, are for Pearl, 9½c 'pure,' 12lb boxes, 10½c; 1-lb papers, 11½c; Silver gloss, 6-lb bxs, 12½c; 1-lb papers, 13c; Peoria Satin Glaze, 13c, Corn, 1-lb papers, 13c.

SUGARS—The stocks here are up to the average in quantity; quotable as follows: Crushed fine, crushed and dry granulated, 12½c ℔ lb in bbls, and 12½c in half bbls; powdered, 12½c in bbls, and 13c in half bbls.

SYRUPS—Sellinghere at San Francisco Refinery prices, as full stocks were the rule at the time of the late advance. We quote at 67½c ℔ gal., in bbls; 72½c in half bbls, and 75@77½c in kegs.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Oregon. Notice of Assignee of his appointment. District of Oregon, ss. At the city of Portland, the 9th day of February, A. D. 1875, the undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of A. Friedman, of Portland, in the county of Multnomah and State of Oregon within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition.

JOSEPH BACHMAN, Assignee.

fe23d3t

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ordinance No. 1605.

An Ordinance Authorizing a Contract for a sidewalk and apron at Lot 6, Block 50.

The City of Portland does ordain as follows:

Section 1. The Committee on Fire and Water are hereby authorized to contract for a suitable sidewalk and apron in front of Lot 6, Block No. 50, provided that the cost thereof shall not exceed seventy five dollars.

Passed the Common Council February 17, 1875.

W. S. CALDWELL, Auditor and Clerk.

Approved February 19, 1875.

HENRY FAILING, Mayor.

Ordinance No. 1608.

An Ordinance Making Appropriations out of the Fire Department Fund.

The City of Portland does ordain as follows:

Section 1. The following sums are hereby appropriated out of the Fire Department Fund to the several objects hereinafter named, to be expended under the provisions of Ordinance No. 135, or in such other manner as the Common Council may by Ordinance direct:

For the construction of cisterns and connecting cisterns with water mains, seventy five hundred dollars.

For repairs to cisterns and cistern tops, five hundred dollars.

For the erection and repairs of fire hydrants, five hundred dollars.

For repairs to engine houses, six hundred dollars.

For repairs to engines and fire apparatus and furnishing supplies to the Fire Department, one thousand dollars.

For the purchase of hose and couplings, fifteen hundred dollars.

For the purchase of two hose carriages, fourteen hundred dollars.

Section 2. The unexpended balances of all appropriations made out of the Fire Department Fund by ordinances dated prior to January 1, 1875, are hereby cancelled and returned to said Fund.

Passed the Common Council February 17, 1875.

W. S. CALDWELL, Auditor and Clerk.

Approved February 19, 1875.

HENRY FAILING, Mayor.

Ordinance No. 1610.

An Ordinance Authorizing the Purchase and erection of an Automatic System of Telegraphic Fire Alarm.

The City of Portland does ordain as follows:

Section 1. That the Committee on Fire and Water be and are hereby authorized to contract for the purchase and erection of Telegraph Wires, Signal Boxes, Engine House Gongs, Bell-Ringing Apparatus and such other appurtenances as shall be required to establish a system of Automatic Telegraphic Fire Alarm; *Provided*, There shall be not less than ten Signal Boxes, Four Engine House Gongs and one Bell-Ringing Apparatus for large alarm bell; and that the procuring and cost of erecting the same shall not exceed the sum of seventy-five hundred dollars.

Passed the Common Council February 17, 1875.

W. S. CALDWELL, Auditor and Clerk.

Approved February 19, 1875.

HENRY FAILING, Mayor.

Ordinance No. 1601.

An Ordinance to Provide for the Time and manner of improving the East half of Front Street between Morrison and Salmon streets.

The City of Portland does ordain as follows:

Section 1. The proposed improvement of that part of the East half of Front street lying between the centers of Morrison and Salmon streets, shall be completed as hereinafter provided on or before the first day of March, 1875.

Section 2. That portion of the street on which the sidewalk is to be laid shall be cleared of plank or other obstructions (sidewalks of the proper width and grade excepted.) If the obstructions are not removed by the owners of the adjacent property within three days after notice, they shall be removed by and become the property of the contractor.

Section 3. The improvement shall consist of laying sidewalks twelve feet in width, with suitable foundations according to a plan on file in the Auditor's office, marked "Plan of constructing sidewalks on the East side of Front street."

Section 4. The work to be done and material furnished shall correspond with the provisions of and under the restrictions contained in sections 7, 11 and 12 of Ordinance No. 793, entitled "an Ordinance in relation to the improvement of streets."

Section 5. The contractor shall take entire charge of the work during its progress, and shall be responsible for any loss or accident resulting from carelessness or neglect.

Section 6. The Committee on Streets and Public Property are hereby authorized to advertise for and receive proposals and enter into contract with the lowest responsible bidder or bidders for the improvement specified in this Ordinance.

Section 7. The improvement shall be completed to the satisfaction of the Committee on Streets and Public Property and the Superintendent of Streets.

Passed the Common Council February 2, 1875.

W. S. CALDWELL, Auditor and Clerk.

Approved February 8, 1875.

HENRY FAILING, Mayor.

Ordinance No. 1599.

An Ordinance Making Appropriations out of the General Fund for the payment of Salaries and current expenses.

The City of Portland does ordain as follows:

Section 1. The following sums are hereby appropriated out of the General Fund in the several objects hereinafter named, to be expended under the provisions of Ordinance Nos. 1441 and 1442, or in such other manner as the Common Council may by Ordinance provide, viz:

For Salaries of Officers—Police Judge, eighteen hundred dollars; City Attorney, twelve hundred dollars; City Treasurer, twelve hundred dollars; Auditor and Clerk, twenty-one hundred dollars; Superintendent of Streets, fifteen hundred dollars; Surveyor, eighteen hundred dollars.

For chain-bearers and other assistants in the City Surveyor and incidental expenses of the street department, twelve hundred dollars.

For street monuments, boxes and covers, fifty dollars.

For the improvement of streets in front of public property, six hundred dollars.

For grading, setting out trees, repairs and improvements to the public grounds, one thousand dollars.

For repairs to sewers and ditches, cleaning streets in front of public property and the removal of nuisances, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For purchase of property adjacent to B street, as provided by Ordinance No. 1590, nine hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

For completion of work on and about Engine House No. 2, eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For expenses of Police Building, including light, fuel, furniture, repairs and incidentals, nine hundred dollars.

For board of prisoners in City Jail, twenty five hundred dollars.

For killing and burying dogs, five hundred dollars.

For the prevention and suppression of infectious and contagious diseases as provided by Ordinance No. 1378, five hundred dollars.

For expenses of Council Rooms and offices adjacent, including rent, fuel, light, furniture repairs and incidental expenses, seventeen hundred dollars.

For stationery and printing, seven hundred dollars.

For advertising, four hundred dollars.

For clerk hire, two hundred dollars.

For postage, express charges and miscellaneous expenses, not otherwise provided for, one hundred dollars.

For expenses of Election, sixty dollars.

For salutes, July 4, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For expenses of litigation, payment of witnesses, costs, and additional counsel, five hundred dollars.

For pay of Assessor, one thousand dollars.

Section 2. The unexpended balances of all appropriations made out of the General Fund by Ordinances dated prior to Jan. 1, 1875, are hereby cancelled and returned to said Fund.

Passed the Common Council February 2, 1875.

W. S. CALDWELL, Auditor and Clerk.

Approved February 8, 1875.

HENRY FAILING, Mayor.

WINDOW GLASS.

350 BOXES,

AT COST OF IMPORTATION FROM ENGLAND,

Sizes from 8x10 to 28x40,

IN LOTS TO SUIT.

FOR SALE BY

GEO. L. STORY,

PORTLAND.

Orders can be left with J. M. CRAWFORD, at KILBOURN'S AUCTION HOUSE.

WANTED!

We will pay the highest price for good lots of

Wheat, Barley, Oats, Potatoes,

&c., &c., &c.

EVERDING & FARRELL.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

PUBLIC READING ROOM.

Local and Eastern papers and magazines—a warm, comfortable room, where the citizen and stranger—especially young men—are always welcome.

Noon meetings daily, except Sundays, from 12.15 till 1 P. M.

Room No. 1, over Ladd & Tilton's Bank, corner of Stark and First streets.

W. C. CHATTIN, General Secretary.

MARKETS.

EUREKA MARKET.

EDDY & DAVIS,

First Street, between Taylor and Salmon,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of

Puget Sound and Columbia River Fish,

Oysters, Clams, Poultry, Game,

GENERAL PRODUCE, &C.,

At reasonable prices!

In soliciting public patronage we feel assured that by giving strict attention to business will receive a liberal share in our line.

Hence our style will be;
Cheap for cash you'll see;
To friends and all
Please give us a call.

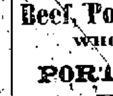
REID & VESTAL,

BUTCHERS & PACKERS,

Stalls 8, 9 and 10 Central Market.

SHIPS AND STEAMBOATS SUPPLIED

HOME AGAIN!



J. S. KELLER,

Has returned to he

COR. MADISON AND FIRST STREETS,

Where he will be prepared to supply Fresh

Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Etc.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PORTLAND MARKET.

E. H. GARLING,

Cor. MORRISON and SECOND STREETS,

Keeps constantly on hand the best of all kinds of MEATS. All orders delivered in any part of the city Free of Charge! Also, KOSHER BEEF, VEAL AND MUTTON.



CHRIS. SCLOTH

Invites his old patrons and the public generally to call at his

NEW BUTCHER SHOP,

Washington St., one door East of Third.

LIST OF POST-OFFICES.

OREGON.

Baker Co. *Auburn, *Augusta, *Baker City, Clarksville, Express Ranch, Eldorado, Humboldt Basin, Jordan Valley, Pritchard's, Rye Valley, Stone, Wingville.

Benton. Alsea Valley, Tritt Creek, *Corvallis, King's Valley, Little Elk, Monroe, Newport, Newton, Philomath, Summit, Toledo, Yaquina.

Clackamas. Beaver, Butte Creek, Canby, Clackamas, Clear Creek, Cuttingsville, Damascus, Eagle Creek, Glad Tidings, Highland, Molalla, Milwaukie, Needy, Norton, *Oregon City, Oswego, Sandy, Springwater, Zion, Milla.

Clatsop. *Astoria, Clifton, Jewell, Knappa, Nehalem, Skipanon, Seaside House, Westport.

Coos. Coos River, Coquille, Coos City, Dora, Empire City, Enchanted Prairie, Fairview, Henryville, Hermannville, Iowa Slough, Marshfield, Orr, Randolph, Sitkin, Sitkum, Utter City.

Columbia. Columbia City, Clatskanie, Marshland, Rainier, Riverside, St Helens, Sauvies Island, Scappoose.

Curry. Chetcoe, Ellensburg, Port Orford.

Douglas. Camas Valley, Cleveland, Cole's Valley, N. Canyonville, Drain, Elkton, Galesville, Gardiner, Looking Glass, Myrtle Creek, *Oakland, Pass Creek, *Roseburg.

Scottsburg, Ten Mile, Umpqua City, Wilbur, Yoncalla.

Grant. Alvord, Canyon City, Camp Watson, Dayville, John Day City, Prairie City, Parkersville, Sumter.

Jackson. Applegate, Ashland Mills, Crawfordsburgh, Central Point, Drew's Valley, Eagle Point, Grant's Pass, Hot Springs, *Jacksonville, Lakeport, Linkville, Langel Valley, Phoenix, Rock Point, Sam's Valley, Sprague River, Table Rock, Willow Springs, Yainax.

Josephine. Kirby, Leland, Slate Creek, Waldo, Murphy.

Lane. Butte Disappointment, Big Prairie, Cottage Grove, Coast Fork, Camp Creek, Cartwrights, Crow, *Eugene City, Franklin, Goshen, Junction, Long Tom, Mohawk, Pleasant Hill, Rattlesnake, Siuslaw, Spencer Creek, Springfield, Willamette Forks.

Lake. Lost River, Tule Lake.

Linn. *Albany, Big Prairie, *Brownsville, Crawfordsville, Diamond Hill, Fox Valley, Grass Ridge, *Harrisburg, Halsey, Jordan, Lebanon, Miller, Mount Pleasant, New Era, Peoria, Pine, Sodaville, Soda Springs, Shedd's, Sodaville, Sweet Home, Tangent.

Marion. Aurora, Aumsville, Butteville, Brooks, Gervais, Hubbard's, Jefferson, Marion, Monitor, Needysville, *Salem, Silverton.

Stayton, St. Paul, Sublimity, Turner, Woodburn.

Multnomah. East Portland, *Portland, Powell's Valley, St. Johns, Willam'te Slough.

Polk. Bethel, Buena Vista, *Dallas, Eola, Elk Horn, Grand Ronde, Independence, Lincoln, Luckiamute, Lewisville, Monmouth, Perrydale, Rickreall, Zena.

Tillamook. Garibaldi, Kilchis, Netarts, Nestocken, Tillamook, Trask.

Umatilla. Butter Creek, Heppner, Marshall, Meadowville, Lena, Milton, Pilot Rock, Pendleton, *Umatilla, Weston, Willow Forks.

Union. Cove, Island City, *La Grande, North Powder, Orodell, Summerville, Union, Wallowa.

Wasco. Antelope, Bridge Creek, Hood River, Prineville, Mitchell, Mt. Hood, Scotts, Shellrock, Spanish Hollow, *The Dalles, Warm Springs, Wasco, Willoughby.

Washington. Beaverton, Cedar Mill, Cornelius, Dilley, *Forest Grove, Glencoe, Greenville, Hillsboro, Joppa, Middleton, Mountain Dale, Peake, Sholl's Ferry, Taylor's Ferry, Wapato, West Union.

Yamhill. Amity, Bellevue, Carleton, Dayton, *Lafayette, *McMinnville, North Yamhill, St Joe, Sheridan, West Chehalem, Wheatland, Newberg.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Clallam Co. Neah Bay, New Dungeness, Port Angeles.

Clarke. Battle Ground, Brush Prairie, Fourth Plain, Lewis River, Pioneer, Union Ridge, *Vancouver, Washougal.

Chehalis. Cedarville, Chehalis Point, Elma, Hoquiam, Montesano, Oakville, Satsop, Sharon.

Cowlitz. Castle Rock, Carrolton, Freeport, Kalama, Lower Cowlitz, Martin's Bluff, Monticello, Mt. Coffin, Oak Point, Pekin.

Island. Coupeville, Coveland, Usalady.

Jefferson. Port Discovery, Port Ludlow, *Port Townsend.

King. Black River, Dwamish, Fall City, *Seattle, Slaughter, Snoqualmie, Squak, White River.

Kitsap. Blakely, Port Madison, Port Gamble, Port Orchard, Seabeck.

Teekalet.

Klickitat. Block House, Columbus, Goldendale, Klickitat City, White Salmon.

Lewis. Boisfort, Chehalis, Cowlitz, Claquato, Little Falls, Glenedon, Napavine, Newaukum, Skookum Chuck, Winlock.

Mason. Arcadia, Lightville, Oakland, Skokomish, Sherwood's Mills.

Pierce. Elhi, Franklin, Lake View, Puyallup, *Steilacoom, New Tacoma, *Tacoma.

Pacific. Brookfield, Bruceport, Chinook, Knappton, Oysterville, Riverside, Unity, Walton, Woodard's Landing.

Snohomish. Lowell, Mukilteo, Snohomish, Tulalip.

Skamania. Cascades.

Stevens. Chewelah, Colville, Fort Colville, Four Lakes, Owensburgh.

Pine Grove, Rock Creek, Rosalia, Spokane Bridge, Spokane Falls, Union Flat, Walker's Prairie.

Thurston. Beaver, Miami Prairie, *Olympia, Tenino, Tumwater, Yelm.

Wahkiakum. Cathlamet, Eagle Cliff, Skamokaway, Waterford.

Walla Walla. Alpowa, Burksville, Dayton, Patit, Pataha, Tukanon, *Walla Walla, Wallula, *Waitsburg, Whitman.

Whatcom. Chehalis, Fidalgo, La Conner, Lummi, Lopez, Orcas Island, Samish, Semiahmoo, Ship Harbor, Skagit, Whatcom, Guemas.

Whitman. Ewartsville, Palouse.

Yakima. Attanum, Ellensburg, Fort Simcoe, Konnewock, Kittitas, Mok See, Nihum, Pleasant Grove, Selah, Yakima.

*Money Order Offices.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that there will be a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Granger's Market Company, at their office in the city of Portland, on Tuesday, March 2, 1875.

JAMES IMBRIE, President.

J. J. Imbrie, Secretary.

Portland, Feb. 17, 1875. fe19d&w2t

LAW CARDS.

SYL. C. SIMPSON. JNO. B. WALDO.

SIMPSON & WALDO,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

No 12 Dekum's Building.

W. C. JOHNSON. J. O. M'COWN. E. A. MACRUM.

JOHNSON, M'COWN & MACRUM,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

OFFICE IN MONNASTES' BRICK, Above the Occidental Hotel, First Street, Portland, Oregon. jan10d3m

W. S. NEWBURY, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Has Removed from Holmes' Building to Rooms 10 and 11 Monnastes' Building,

FIRST, BET. MORRISON & YAMHILL.

REMOVAL.

A. C. GIBBS. E. C. HUGHES.

GIBBS & HUGHES,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

Odd Fellows' Building, First Street.

Will practice in all Courts of Record in the State, and pay particular attention to Business in the United States Courts.

WHALLEY & FECHHEIMER,

Attorneys at Law,

Rooms Nos. 7 and 8 in Gilsan's Building, corner First and Ash Streets, Portland.

F. A. CHENOWETH,

Attorney-at-Law—Corvallis, Oregon.

W. W. MORELAND,

Attorney at Law—Oregon City, Oregon.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JOHN B. PILKINGTON, M. D.

OCULIST AND AURIST.

ROOM 3—DEKUM'S BUILDING, CORNER FIRST AND WASHINGTON STREETS.

Office Hours—10 to 12, 3 to 4 and 7 to 8 P. M.

DR. CHAS. SHUMACHER,

OFFICE—PFUNDER'S DRUG STORE.

Residence—Third street, bet. Salmon and Main.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

RE-OPENED!

CLARENDON HOTEL!

Corner of F and First Streets,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

This magnificent hotel, newly furnished throughout in a superb manner, is now open for the reception of guests.

The Finest Rooms and the Best Table, in Oregon, at moderate prices.

Situated within two blocks of the Depots of the Oregon and California and Oregon Central Railroads, and within one block of the wharf of the Oregon Steamship Company.

Street Cars pass the door.

Free Coach to and from the House.

Street Car tickets furnished free to guests.

HALLETT & KIMBALL.

THOMPSON HOUSE,

First and Jefferson Streets.

Board and Lodging, per week	$5 00
Board, without Lodging	4 00
Board and Lodging, per day	75

The House is new and hard finished, and the board is as good as any first class house.

HOUSE OPEN ALL NIGHT.

Men with families will be charged moderately.

A Wagon attends the Steamers and Railroads.

Employers in want of help, please call.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



This compound of the vegetable alteratives, Sarsaparilla, Dock, Stillingia and Mandrake with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron makes a most effectual cure of a series of complaints which are very prevalent and afflicting. It purifies the blood, purges out the lurking humors in the system that undermine health and settle into troublesome disorders. Eruptions of the skin are the appearance on the surface of humors that should be expelled from the blood. Internal derangements are the determination of these same humors to some internal organ, or organs, whose action they derange, and whose substance they disease and destroy. Ayer's Sarsaparilla expels these humors from the blood. When they are gone, the disorders they produce disappear, such as *Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa arising from internal ulceration and uterine disease, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation and General Debility.* With their departure health returns.

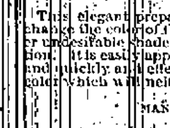
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HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

This standard article is compounded with the greatest care.

Its effects are as wonderful and satisfactory as ever.

It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.

It removes all eruptions, itching, and dandruff; and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.

As a dressing nothing has been found so effectual or desirable.

Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer of Massachusetts, says of it: "I consider it *the best preparation* for its intended purposes."

Buckingham's Dye,

FOR THE WHISKERS.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color which will neither rub nor wash off.

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R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

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Corner of Stark and First Streets,

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Nearly 7500 Volumes.

And over 100 Papers and Periodicals.

Membership Free to All.

MONTHLY DUES $1 00—QUARTERLY DUES, $3 00

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SNODGRASS & CO.,

CINCINNATI, O.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For sale of

OREGON SALMON.

Orders for purchase of COTTON GOODS, OILS, PROVISIONS, Etc., will have prompt attention. oc19-1aw6m

SAN FRANCISCO.

N. W. SPAULDING'S

Saw-Smithing & Repairing

ESTABLISHMENT,

17 and 19 Fremont street between Front and Battery,

SAN FRANCISCO.

N. W. SPAULDING'S PATENT FALSE TEETH inserted in circular saws. REPAIRING, in all its branches, such as hammering, Re-Toothing, Straightening, etc. CIRCULAR SAWS of all sizes, also Cross-cut, Muley, Gang, Buck, Butcher, and Hand saws, all kinds, together with a good assortment of mill bours at lowest market rates.

Cast-Steel faced PLANER KNIVES and MOULDING CUTTERS always on hand, or made to order on short notice.

N. B.—Messrs. KNAPP, BURRELL & CO., Commission Merchants, Portland, Oregon, are duly authorized Agents for Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

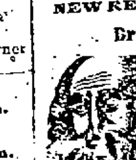
Orders sent through them by telegraph or otherwise will be filled at same rates as if sent direct.

MEDICAL.

TO THE UNFORTUNATE.

NEW REMEDIES! NEW REMEDIES!

Dr. Gibbon's Dispensary,



623 KEARNEY ST., COR. COMMERCIAL, San Francisco. Established in 1854, for the treatment of Sexual and Seminal Diseases, such as Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis in all its forms, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Skin Diseases (of years standing), Ulcerated Legs, etc., cured.

DR. GIBBON has the pleasure of announcing that he has returned from visiting the principal hospitals of Europe, and has resumed practice at his dispensary, 623 Kearney street, corner of Commercial, San Francisco, where his old patients and others requiring his services may find him.

The Doctor has spared neither time nor money in seeking out new remedies, and has increased facilities for the alleviation of suffering.

Horrible Disease.

How many thousands of persons, both male and female, are there who are suffering a wretched existence from the effects of secret indulgence, or from virus absorbed into the system! Look at the pallid, emaciated and disfigured faces, the broken-down constitutions, disqualified from enjoying the happiness of marriage or the society of friends. In this horrid situation thousands suffer until death closes the scene. Let parents, guardians and friends tend to those who are suffering with a dreadful and horrible, life-destroying malady, and have them cared for and cured before it be too late, by applying immediately to DR. GIBBON, a physician who has made private diseases his especial study for years, and who is certain to cure the most inveterate cases without mercury or any injurious drugs. It is important to those who are [illegible] and those who are interested in the welfare of their friends to be careful of the many pretended doctors who infest all cities, publishing their skill in curing all cases in a few days, imposing upon the public by using the names of eminent physicians long since dead, and other places. Be therefore [illegible] inquiry, or you may fall [illegible] charlatans.

Seminal Weakness.

Seminal Emissions, the consequence of self-abuse. This solitary vice, or depraved sexual gratification, practiced by the youth of both sexes to an almost unlimited extent, producing with [illegible] ty, the following train of morbid symptoms: Sallow countenance, dark spots under the eyes, pain in the head, ringing in the ears, noise like the rustling of leaves and rattling of chariots, uneasiness about the loins, weakness of the limbs, confused vision, blunted intellect, loss of confidence, diffidence in approaching strangers, a dislike to form new acquaintances, disposition to shun society, loss of memory, hectic flushes, pimples and various eruptions about the face, furred tongue, fetid breath, coughs, consumption, night sweats, monomania, and frequent insanity. If relief be not obtained, apply immediately, either in person or by letter, and have a cure effected by his new and scientific mode of treating this disease, which never fails to effect a quick and radical cure. Dr. G. will forfeit One Hundred Dollars to any person who fails to be satisfactorily to him that he was cured, after complaint by either of the San Francisco [illegible]

Married Men,

Or those who contemplate marriage, [illegible] ing under any of those fearful maladies, [illegible] forget the sacred responsibility resting [illegible] nor delay to obtain immediate relief. DR. GIBBON is responsible, and will give the patient a written instrument binding [illegible] fect a radical and permanent cure [illegible] charge.

Cured at Home.

Persons at a distance may be CURED at home by addressing a letter to Dr. Gibbon, stating case, symptoms, length of time the disease has continued, and have medicines promptly forwarded, free from damage and curiosity, to any part of the country, with full and plain directions. By enclosing Ten Dollars coin, in registered letter through the Postoffice or through Wells, Fargo & Co., a package of medicine will be forwarded to any part of the Union. All communications strictly confidential.

Caution to the Unfortunate.

Beware of the San Francisco quack doctors who pretenders who, with bogus sworn-to certificates, deceive the unwary. Some of the self-styled doctors, whose names are to be found in the daily and country newspapers of San Francisco and elsewhere, are tradesmen and because too lazy to work at their trades. Some are tinsmiths, shoemakers, cooks, carriers, intelligence office keepers, etc. The only way to avoid imposition is to make inquiry—it will cost you nothing, and may save you many regrets; for, as advertising physicians in ninety-nine cases out of ten are bogus, there is no safety in trusting any of them until you know who and what they are. Dr. Gibbon does not deceive people by false pretences, titles, certificates, pretended patents, etc. Dr. Gibbon will satisfy persons who apply at his office of his ability to treat disease and to effect a cure.

Address DR. J. F. GIBBON, 623 Kearney street, corner Commercial, San Francisco, Box 1,957. REMEMBER TO PUT BOX 1,957 ON THE LETTER. Consultations FREE.

Correspondents will please [illegible] GIBBON that they read his advertisement in the OREGONIAN.

LEGAL NOTICES.

In the United States District Court for the District of Oregon. Notice in the matter of Gustav Kohlberg, bankrupt, is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by said Gustav Kohlberg, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and liabilities and other claims provable under said act, and that the twenty-sixth day of March, 1875, is assigned for the hearing of the same before H. H. Northup, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office in Portland, in said District, when and where any person may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

R. W. [illegible], Clerk.

fe5d1aw3t

Messrs. Whalley & Fechheimer, Att'ys.

In the United States District Court for the District of Oregon. Notice is hereby given in the matter of Joseph Kellogg, bankrupt, notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by said Joseph Kellogg, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and liabilities and other claims provable under said act, and that the [illegible] of March, 1875, is assigned for the hearing of the same before H. H. Northup, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office in Portland, in said District, when and where any person may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

fe5d1aw3t — Clerk of

In the United States District Court for the District of Oregon. Notice in the matter of C. H. Kellogg, bankrupt, is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by said C. H. Kellogg, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and liabilities and other claims provable under said act, and that the fifteenth day of March, 1875, is assigned for the hearing of the same before H. H. Northup, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office in Portland, in said District, when and where any person may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

fe5d1aw3t — Clerk of

In the United States District Court for the District of Oregon. Notice in the matter of O. Kellogg, bankrupt, is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by said O. Kellogg, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and liabilities, and other claims provable under said act, and that the fifteenth day of March, 1875, is assigned for the hearing of the same before H. H. Northup, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office in Portland, in said District, when and where any person may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

fe15d1aw3t — Clerk of

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the Estate of ISAAC A. DAVENPORT, deceased, are hereby required to present the same to the undersigned at their office, No. 79 Front street, in the city of Portland, Oregon, within six months from the date hereof.

HAMILTON BOYD, H. S. DAVENPORT, CHAS. E. SITTON, Executors.

Portland, Feb. 4, 1875.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Oregon. Notice of Assignee of his appointment. District of Oregon, ss. At the city of Eugene, the 15th day of February, A. D. 1875. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of H. [illegible] of the county of Lane and State of Oregon, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditors' petition, by the District Court of said District.

BYRON G. VAN HOUTEN.

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[illegible]

VOL. XV.—NO. 19.

EASTERN NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE OREGONIAN.]

Tariff on Cable Telegrams.

New York, Feb. 24.—President Orton, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has received a telegram from the London manager of the Anglo-American Cable Company saying that from May 1st next, the tariff on messages from New York to the United Kingdom and France will be 50 cents, gold per word, and that the company's system of charging messages will be extended to Europe and elsewhere.

Another Failure.

New York, Feb. 24.—Fruit dealers, A. S. Baker & Co., 265 Washington street, have failed. The firm place their liabilities at less than $100,000 and hope to present a favorable statement to their creditors and resume business.

Woman's Suffrage Defeated in Massachusetts.

Boston, Feb. 24.—The woman's suffrage question came up in the House yesterday on a resolution to amend the constitution so as to give the right of suffrage to women. The resolution was defeated—yeas 80, nays 125.

A Wife-murderer Convicted.

[illegible] (so-called) of South Boston, the wife-murderer, was convicted of murder in the second degree.

Annual Election of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. Co.

Chicago, Feb. 24.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. Co. was held here to-day, and, contrary to general expectation, was very harmonious, and a new board was elected by a large majority. The following were elected: Sidney Bartlett, J. W. Brooks, C. S. Colton, Erastus Corning, J. M. Forbes, John C. Greene, J. N. A. Griswold, Nathaniel Thayer, J. M. Walker, Chas. J. Paine, W. J. Rotch, J. H. Howland and J. N. Dennison. All but Forbes, Griswold and Paine had been members of the previous board. This body was increased by the meeting from twelve to thirteen, the added member being Dennison. After the election the meeting passed the following:

Resolved, That the stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. Co. desire to express their thanks for the past services of and their undiminished regard for J. F. Joy and J. A. Farnham, the retiring members of the late board of directors. The reporters were excluded from the meeting, but the result of the election indicates that a compromise had been agreed upon previous to the meeting.

Gen. Hawley Renominated.

Hartford, Conn., Feb. 24.—Gen. Jos. R. Hawley was renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the first district.

Ohio Prohibition Convention.

Columbus, Feb. 24.—The State Prohibition Convention met this morning. About 100 persons were present. Only routine business was transacted in the morning session.

WASHINGTON CITY.

A New U. S. Judge for Alabama.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The President has nominated Harvey Jewell, of Massachusetts, judge of the court of commissioners of Alabama. It is stated that Jewell is a brother of the Postmaster General.

Payment of Interest.

The Treasury Department commences the payment of interest on ten-forties, due March 1st, without rebate.

Attempted Murder and Suicide.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Dempsey, bar keeper, who shot Lotta Warren last night and afterwards attempted his own life, is reported somewhat better. The woman is not expected to live.

The General Appropriation Bill.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The House committee on appropriations are engaged on the deficiency bills, the last of the series. The general appropriation bill will contain appropriations to the extent of about $2,000,000. [illegible]

The Republican senatorial caucus this morning, decided that immediately after the passage of the pending bill for the admission of Colorado, the bill for the admission of New Mexico will be taken up and passed.

Extending the Property Tax in the District.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The House committee on the District of Columbia has fixed the rate of taxation on property in the District at 1½ per cent., and extended the time to 3 months before execution can be issued to sell property for delinquent taxes.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Senate.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Windom presented petitions signed by 48,883 farmers of the Northwest, asking an appropriation for the improvement of Fox and Wisconsin rivers. Referred.

At the expiration of the morning hour the bill for the admission of Colorado was called up as unfinished business.

The new tax and tariff bill was received from the House and referred to the committee on finance.

Logan presented a resolution from the Illinois Legislature in favor of the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi. Ordered printed and laid on the table.

[illegible], from the committee on military affairs, reported favorably on the House bill authorizing the promulgation of the general regulations for the government of the army. Passed.

Hitchcock said the committee on territories had carefully considered the bill, and from information gathered felt satisfied Colorado had a population of nearly 130,000. This was the only objection which could be made against its admission, and as other States had been admitted with no more population, he hoped this would not be urged.

[illegible] objected to the large land grant made by the bill; also the 12th section, which provides that 5 per cent. of the proceeds of the sales of public lands in Colorado, which have been or shall be sold by the United States prior or subsequent to the admission of said State shall be paid to the State for the purpose of making such internal improvements as the legislature may decide. He moved to strike out the words "have been or" and "prior or," so that 5 per cent. should be paid upon sales of land subsequent to the admission of the State. Agreed to.

[illegible] moved to amend the 12th section by adding a proviso that this section shall not apply to lands disposed of under the homestead laws, either now or hereafter reserved for public uses. Agreed to.

[illegible] moved a further amendment by inserting the word "agricultural," so as to read 5 per cent from sales of agricultural public lands, etc. Agreed to.

House.

Washington, Feb. 24.—After the passage of a number of bills, by unanimous consent the chairmen of the various Southern committees endeavored to secure consideration for their respective bills. Hoar pressing Louisiana, Poland Arkansas, and Coburn the caucus force bill. Finally, Garfield moved to suspend the rules and go into committee of the whole on the sundry civil appropriation bill. The motion was agreed to—145 to 101.

Harrison, from committee on elections, made a report in the Pinchback case, with a resolution that Pinchback was not elected and that Sheridan was not entitled to his seat.

[illegible], of New York, made a minority report with a resolution that Sheridan, the other contestant was not entitled to a seat. Ordered printed and to be called up hereafter.

[illegible], from the same committee, reported in the Arkansas contested election case that Ganse, the contestant, is not entitled to a seat, and that Asa Hodges, sitting member, is.

The Democrats all voted for the motion, and the following Republicans voted against it: Albright, Barber, Barry, Biery, Burchard, Burleigh, Burrows, Butler of Tennessee, Cain, Carmon, Carpenter, Cessna, Clark of New Jersey, Clements, Cobb of Kansas, Coburn, Conger, Curtis, Dobbins, Dorman, Duell, Dunnell, Field, Frye, Gunckle, Hogan, Harris, Hazelton of Wisconsin, Hazelton of New Jersey, E. R. Hoar, G. F. Hoar, Hodges, Howe, Hubbell, Hurlburt, Hyde, Haines, Kelley, Lansing, Lawson, Lewis, Loughridge, Lowe, Lynch, Martin, Maynard, McCrary, McDill of Wisconsin, McDougall, McKee, McNulty, Monroe, Moore, Negley, Niles, Nunn, Orr, Packard, Page, Pike, Platt of New York, Pratt, Rapier, Scofield, Shanks, Sheats, Shelley, Sherwood, Sloan, Small, Smith of Pennsylvania, Smith of Louisiana, Smith of New York, Smith of Ohio, Smith of North Carolina, Snyder, Sprague, Stevens, of Massachusetts, Stowell, Strait, Sypher, Taylor, Thomas of Virginia, Todd, Townsend, Tremain, Wallace, Wells, Ward of Illinois, Ward of New Jersey, White, Whitely, Wilbur, Williams of Wisconsin, Williams of Massachusetts, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Indiana, Woodworth—101.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the sundry civil appropriation bill. It appropriates $19,265,078 as against the estimates, which were $29,276,256.

Garfield, chairman of the committee on appropriations, made a general statement in regard to the appropriation bills, and said the committee had determined this session to pursue the same policy as at the last year in keeping down appropriations. Every appropriation bill had now passed the House, except the sundry civil appropriation bill and the deficiency bill. He thought the reductions on all the appropriation bills would be a little over $7,000,000.

When the item for $3,000,000 to defray the expenses of the U. S. courts was reached a sharp debate arose, the Democrats attacking fiercely Attorney-General Williams and the department of justice. The Republicans defended Williams, and Butler of Massachusetts, said if he had done anything wrong let them impeach not blackguard him. The discussion finally drifted into the question of the political troubles in Alabama, and a dispute arose between Luttrell, of the Alabama committee, and Pelham, in regard to the alleged use of bacon, sent by the government for the relief of sufferers by the overflow, to procure Republican votes. Finally the committee returned to the consideration of the bill, and, after disposing of 9 out of 68 pages, rose. A scene of some confusion then arose in the House over a personal colloquy between Sypher and Ellis, over a remark of the latter in a recent speech. The House took a recess till the evening session.

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